

Index to the Supplement

TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JULY TO DECEMBER 1874.

	PAGE.
ADVANCES	3197
ADMINISTRATION REPORT	3453
ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT	3489
ARRAH MUNICIPALITY	3558
ASSAM	3442
BALASORE PORTS	3179
BEHAR	3423
BENGAL	2191
BENGALPORE	2495
BENGALPORE MUNICIPALITY	3315
BOTANICAL GARDENS	2741
BRIDGE	3603
BURDWAN	2952
BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY	2750
CACHAR	3442
CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS	2461
CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY	2713

	PAGE.
Statement showing the amount of traffic and tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal—for the month of April 1874, 2456; May, 3240; June, 3248; July, 3312; August, 3420; September, 3484; October ...	3582
Statement showing the amount of traffic and tolls on the Brahminee Division, High Level—for the month of April 1874, 2452; May, 3236; June, 3244; July, 3308; August, 3416; September, 3480; October ...	3578
Statement showing the amount of traffic and tolls on the Kepdraparah—for the month of April 1874, 2450, 3233; May, 3234; June, 3242; July, 3306; August, 3414; September, 3478; October ...	3576
Statement showing the amount of traffic and tolls on the Taldonda—for the month of April 1874, 2453; May, 3237; June, 3245; July, 3309; August, 3417; September, 3481; October ...	3579
Statement showing the amount of traffic and tolls on the Midnapore section of the High Level—for the month of April 1874, 2454; May, 3238; June, 3246; July, 3310; August, 3418; September, 3482; October ...	3580
CANAL ... Annual Administration Report of the Hooghly and—for the year 1873-74 ...	3323
CHITTAGONG DIVISION ... Annual Report on the administration of the Municipalities in the—during 1873-74 ...	3486
CHITTAGONG DIVISION ... The Annual General Report of the—for 1873-74 ...	3453
CHUPRA MUNICIPALITY ... Annual Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74 ...	3606
CINCHONA ... Annual Report on the Government—plantations in British Sikkim for the year ending 31st March 1874 ...	2953
COLONIES ... Emigration to—during the year 1873-74 ...	3357
COOCH BEHAR ... The Annual Administration Report of the—Division for 1873-74 ...	3456
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES ... Annual Report of the Calcutta—for 1873-74 ...	3281
CROPS ... Prospects of the—15th September 1874 ...	3195
CUSTOMS REPORT ... The Annual—by the Board of Revenue for the year 1873-74 ...	3492
CUTTACK ... Administration of the Tributary Mehals of—for 1872-73 ...	3286
CYCLONE ... Notes on the—of the 15th and 16th October ...	3376
DACCA DIVISION ... Resolution on the—Annual General Administration Report, 1873-74 ...	3489
DACCA MUNICIPALITY ... Report of the working of the—for the year 1873-74 ...	3362
DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY ... Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74 ...	3319
DISTRICT ROAD FUND ...	3188, 3539
EMIGRATION TO COLONIES ... During the year 1873-74 ...	3357
ERRATUM ...	3216
FAMINE IN BENGAL ... Twentieth Special Narrative of the drought ...	1709
FAMINE IN BENGAL ... Twenty-first ditto ditto ...	1971
FAMINE IN BENGAL ... Twenty-second ditto ditto ...	2227
FAMINE IN BENGAL ... Twenty-third ditto ditto ...	2513
FAMINE IN BENGAL ... Twenty-fourth ditto ditto ...	2777
FAMINE IN BENGAL ... Twenty-fifth ditto ditto ...	3007, 3216
FAMINE IN BENGAL ... Twenty-sixth ditto ditto ...	3211
FERRIES ... Light Railways as— ...	3557
GANGES, BHAGIROOTHEE, AND BRAHMAPOOTER ... Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on rivers—during the month of June 1874, 2207; July, 2738; August, 3207; September, 3341; October, 3486; November ...	3575
GYA MUNICIPALITY ... Annual Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74 ...	3537

INDEX FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1874.

in

	Page.
HOOCHLY BRIDGE ... The— ...	2603
HOOCHLY MUNICIPALITY ... { Annual Administration Report of the—and Chinsurah municipality for the year 1873-74 ...	3323
HOWRAH ... { Report on the working of the Jute Warehouse Act in— ...	2987
HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY ... Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74...	2715
IMMIGRATION ... Resolution on the Annual Report on—to Assam ...	3597
IRRIGATION ... { Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1874, 2458; July, 3002; August, 3277; September, 3422; October, 3534; November ...	3637
JAILS ... { Resolution on the Annual Report on the—in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1873 ...	3444
JUTE WAREHOUSE ACT ... Report on the working of the—in Howrah ...	2987
KISHENAGUR MUNICIPALITY ... Annual Administration Report of the—for 1873-74...	2475
LABOR ... { Annual Report on the recruitment and transport of—to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet for the year 1873-74 ...	3442
LIBERLITY ... { Of the Maharajah of Bettiah ...	2191
... { Of some zemindars in North Bhagulpore ...	2495
... { Of Baboo Hurbullab Narain Sing, zemindar, Bhagulpore ...	3315
MARINE DEPARTMENT ... Resolution on the Annual Report of the—for 1873-74	3181
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS ... Report on the Calcutta—for the year 1873 ...	2981
... { Results of the—observations taken at the Surveyor-General's office for June 1874, 1968; July, 2206, 2224, 2448, 2510; August, 2737, 2774, 2977, 3176; September, 3206, 3231, 3276, 3304; October, 3354, 3378, 3391, 3410; November, 3436, 3477, 3514, 3532; December, 3574, 3619 ...	3620
... { Abstract of observations as received in the—Reporter's office for May 1874, 2204; June, 2772; July 3204; August, 3302; September, 3512; October. ...	3573
METEOROLOGICAL ... { Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea level with anemometer results and observations of sky serenity, 2205, 2773, 3205, 3303, 3513 ...	3573
... { Abstracts of the results of the hourly—observations taken at the Surveyor-General's office in the month of May 1874, 1952; June, 2449; July, 3003; August, 3232; September, 3392; October, 3533; November ...	3636
... { Report for the period 21st to 27th June 1874, 1951; 28th June to 4th July, 1967; 5th to 11th July, 2203; 12th to 18th July, 2223; 19th to 25th July, 2447; 26th July to 1st August, 2509; 2nd to 8th August, 2736; 9th to 15th August, 2771; 16th to 22nd August, 2976; 23rd to 29th August, 3002; 30th August to 5th September, 3175; 6th to 12th September, 3203; 13th to 19th September, 3230; 20th to 26th September, 3275; 27th September to 3rd October, 3301; 4th to 10th October, 3353; 11th to 17th October, 3377; 18th to 24th October, 3390; 25th to 31st October, 3409; 1st to 7th November, 3435; 8th to 14th November, 3476; 15th to 21st November, 3511; 22nd to 28th November, 3531; 29th November to 5th December, 3554; 6th to 12th December, 3571; 13th to 19th December, 3618; 20th to 26th December ...	3635
METEOROLOGICAL TELEGRAPH ... {	
MIDNAPORE MUNICIPALITY ... Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74.	2479
MIDWIFERY ... Training native women in practical—	3253

		PAGE.
MINUTES	Recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the services rendered by Government servants and by non-official residents during the late scarcity in Bengal and Behar— <i>Special Supplement</i> , 25th November.	
	Recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in supersession of the above— <i>Special Supplement</i> , 25th December.	
MONGHYR MUNICIPALITY	Annual Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74	3496
MOTIHARI	Relief operations of the—sub-committee	2961
MOZUFFERSPORE MUNICIPALITY	Annual Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74	3604
MUNICIPALITIES	Annual Report on the administration of the—in the Chittagong Division during 1873-74	2486
	Administration Report of the Santipore—for the year 1873-74	2433
	Annual Administration Report of the Kishnagar—for 1873-74	2475
	Administration Report of the Midnapore—for the year 1873-74	2479
	Administration Report of the Calcutta—for 1873	2713
	Administration Report of the Howrah—for the year 1873-74	2715
	Administration Report of the Burdwan—for the year 1873-74	2750
	Administration Report of the—of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1873-74	2985
	Administration Report of the Darjeeling—for the year 1873-74	3319
	Administration Report of the Hooghly and Chinsurah—for the year 1873-74	3323
	Administration Report of the Ranaghat—for the year 1873-74	3360
	Report of the working of the Dacca—for the year 1873-74	3362
MUNICIPALITY	Administration Report of the Otterpara—for the year 1873-74	3363
	Administration Report of the Serampore—for the year 1873-74	3453
	Administration Report of the Monghyr—for the year 1873-74	3486
	Administration Report of the Bhagulpore—for the year 1873-74	3498
	Administration Report of the Purneah—for the year 1873-74	3499
	Administration Report of the Patna—for the year 1873-74	3517
	Administration Report of the Gya—for the year 1873-74	3537
	Administration Report of the Arrah—for the year 1873-74	3558
	Administration Report of the Mozufferpore—for the year 1873-74	3604
	Administration Report of the Chupra—for the year 1873-74	3606
OTTERPARA MUNICIPALITY	Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74	3393
ORISSA DIVISION	The Annual General Report of the—for the year 1873-74	3283
PATNA MUNICIPALITY	Annual Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74	3517
POLICE ADMINISTRATION	Of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1873	2461
PORT OF CALCUTTA	The Annual Report of the Commissioners for making improvements in the—for the year 1873-74	3256

INDEX FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1874.

	PAGE.
PRIORS CURRENT	Of food-grains and salt in the districts of the Presidency of Bengal on the 27th June 1874, 1940; 4th July, 1956; 11th July, 2199; 18th July, 2212; 25th July, 2436; 1st August, 2493; 8th August, 2718; 15th August, 2760; 22nd August, 2962; 29th August, 2990; 5th September, 3164; 12th September, 3188; 19th September, 3218; 26th September, 3264; 3rd October, 3290; 10th October, 3342; 17th October, 3370; 24th October, 3386; 31st October, 3398; 7th November, 3428; 14th November, 3466; 21st November, 3504; 28th November, 3524; 5th December, 3544; 12th December, 3564; 19th December, 3608; 26th December ... 3628
PROCEEDINGS	Of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations ... 3587
PROSPECTS	Of the crops, 15th September 1874 ... 3195
PURNIAH	Relief measures undertaken by Rai Luchmееput Singh Bahadoor, in the district of— ... 3288
PURNIAH MUNICIPALITY	Annual Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74 ... 3499
RAILWAYS	Light—as feeders ... 3557 Weekly report of traffic receipts on Indian—1953, 1969, 2208, 2225, 2459, 2511, 2739, 2775, 2978, 3005, 3177, 3208, 3250, 3278, 3305, 3355, 3379, 3411, 3437, 3487, 3515, 3535, 3555, 3584, 3621 ... 3638
RAINFALL	Weekly report of—compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's office, 1948, 1954, 2200, 2220, 2444, 2506, 2733, 2768, 2973, 2999, 3172, 3200, 3227, 3272, 3298, 3350, 3406, 3432, 3478, 3508, 3528, 3551, 3583, 3615 ... 3632 Note on the—1874 ... 2970, 3226
RAINFALL, WEATHER, AND STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS..	Statement showing—in the different districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the weeks ending the 27th June 1874, 1944; 4th July, 1960; 11th July, 2196; 18th July, 2216; 25th July, 2440; 1st August, 2602; 8th August, 2722; 15th August, 2764; 22nd August, 2966; 29th August, 2994; 5th September, 3168; 12th September, 3196; 19th September, 3222; 26th September, 3268; 3rd October, 3294; 10th October, 3346; 17th October, 3374; 24th October, 3388; 31st October, 3402; 7th November, 3425; 14th November, 3470; 21st November, 3501; 28th November, 3521; 5th December, 3548; 12th December, 3561; 19th December, 3612; 26th December ... 3625
RAINAGHAT MUNICIPALITY	Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74.. 3360
RELIEF MEASURES	Undertaken by Rai Luchmееput Singh, Bahadoor, in the district of Purneah ... 3288
RELIEF OPERATIONS	Of the Motihari sub-committee ... 2961
RICE	Average price of common—in Bengal of late years compared with prices in 1873 and 1874 ... 3192
ROAD CESS	Progress of—valuations ... 2466
ROAD CESS ACT	Recovery of advances made to cultivators under the— 1937
ROAD FUND	District— ... 3183, 3539
SALT DEPARTMENT	Resolution on the report of the administration of the—for the year 1873-74 ... 3439
SALT MARKET	Report on the state of the—for the first quarter of 1874-75 ... 2959
SANTIPORA MUNICIPALITY	Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74... 2433

	PAGE
SCARCITY IN BENGAL AND BEHAR	{ Minutes recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the services rendered by Government servants and by non-official residents during the late— <i>Special Supplement, 25th November.</i> Minutes recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in supersession of the above— <i>Special Supplement, 26th December.</i>
SERAI	... Construction of a—in the town of Behar ... 3423
SHEAMPORE MUNICIPALITY	... Administration Report of the—for the year 1873-74... 3453
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA	{ Administration Report of the municipality of the—for the year 1873-74 ... 2985 Annual Report on the recruitment and transport of labour to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and—for the year 1873-74 ... 3442
SYLHET	...
TRADE AT THE BALASORE PORTS	... 3179
TRAMWAYS	... Street—in Calcutta ... 3330
TRIBUTARY MEHALS	... Administration of the—of Cuttack for 1873-74 ... 3283
WHEAT	{ Average price of—in Bengal in the last seven years compared with prices in 1873 and 1874 ... 3261



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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
BENGAL Famine	1799	Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1840
Recovery of advances made to cultivators under the Road Cess Act	1801	Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th June 1874	1851
Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 27th June 1874	1840	Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of May 1874	1863
Statement showing rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th June 1874	1844	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1843

BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 12TH TO THE 25TH JUNE 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, has written from Goalundo on the 23rd June the following remarks for inclusion in the present narrative:—

“During the past fortnight I have passed down the Ganges and part of the Brahmapoetra and its branches, from Monghyr to Dacca, visiting parts of the districts on either bank of the river, and conferring with the local authorities and with the principal natives. The remarks which I shall now offer apply not at all to Behar, but to the generally distressed, or partly distressed districts of North-Eastern Bengal, namely, Cooch Behar, Dinag-pore, Rungpore, Bogra, Malda, Rajshahye, and Pubna.”

“In the spring, frequent showers enabled the husbandmen in many places (though not everywhere) to sow the early (or *boro*) rice to a larger extent than usual, advantage being taken, with skill and promptitude, of every patch of ground that could be turned to this purpose; such as beds of those tanks and of those rivers which had been deprived of their water by the drought. Occasional rain-storms brought forward to maturity the produce of these little green fields in the midst of the arid, drought-stricken country just at the time of sorest need, when the circumstances of May caused stocks to fall, prices to rise, and employment to cease. The incoming of this early harvest, though not enough to alter the general situation, did yet suffice to afford relief and mitigation.”

“Then the rains, commencing seasonably and propitiously at the end of May, have continued through June abundantly, but not violently; filling the

rivers, soaking the soil in the uplands, where the autumn rice crop (*aus*) is springing up, and flooding the hollows, where the winter crop (*aman*) has just been sown, and affording the required moisture for the lowlands, where the sowings have yet to be made. The sowings for the autumn rice are believed to have been extensive beyond the average: the crop is now so strong and high above the ground as to be considered almost secure. The sowings for the winter rice are understood to have already been considerable, and to be progressing well. For the most part there has been no want of seed. In some places some such want has manifested, or may yet manifest itself. It is remedied partially, if not completely, by the arrangements which the local officers are able to make."

"Thus far, then, the agricultural prospect is favorable."

"The rivers are rising, the summer navigation of these natural highways is opening fast: these are the arteries and the veins of this system of inland communication. It is therefore possible for trade to throw in supplies from distant districts; but this is not being done as yet to any considerable extent. The southerly and the easterly breezes, which are the trade-winds in this section of the great river at this season, have been blowing propitiously for many days past. Some fleets of the Dacca boats—always distinguishable by their tall masts and white swelling sails—are to be seen, laden sometimes, but not always, with rice from Naraingunge (the entrepot of South-Eastern Bengal), and bound for the distressed districts. But the quantities thus brought are as yet small compared to the needs of the North-Eastern markets. Some supplies may reach the river-side districts, as Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and parts of Rungpore; but no succour worth reckoning has as yet come to Dinagore, which has the broadest area of distress in all North-Eastern Bengal, and few persons seem now to believe in its coming. The Dinagore marts usually supply all their own neighbourhood, and export largely to Rajshahye and Pubna. This year they cannot meet their home demands, much less supply any one else. The inland river-side "bundars" or quays for the collection of rice to be sent away by boats, so numerous in the interior of this district, and usually so full and busy, have this year been empty and deserted. Again, the east tract of Dinagore, having good crops, exported rice to the neighbouring tract of Rungpore, which was in distress, to such an extent that it became itself distressed in its turn."

"Then the markets of Rajshahye and Pubna, even in ordinary years, expect to receive a part of the Dinagore supplies. This year they depended still more on such importation, as the supplies from the local harvests, though in good part saved, were yet short and scanty, but have received, and will receive, next to nothing. In the Rajshahye district prices have gone on rising until on a very recent date they were as dear as in the most distressed districts. In the south part of the Pubna district the upward tendency of prices has been stopped, and indeed reversed, to the relief of the people. This fortunate result arose, however, not so much from importation as from the belief in the safety of the *aus* crop, and the consequent production of old stocks. In the north part of the Pubna district, around Serajgunge (the well known place, where the collection of country boats forms a sort of floating city), the market had for months been trusting to supplies from the Mymensingh district, across the Brahmapootra. These suddenly ceasing, together with failure of supplies from the Dinagore direction and gradual depletion of local stocks, caused a panic, which was checked only by importation of Government grain. Scarcity, however, still prevails in most of the northern parts of Rajshahye and the north-eastern part of Pubna."

"In the Cooch Behar division (including the Julpigoree district, the Cooch Behar State, and part of the Bhootan Dooars), there was but slight failure of crop (chiefly in a locality to the south of Julpigoree itself), but grain was exported briskly to parts of Purneah and of Dinagore. Then in the Julpigoree district there arose panic in the grain-markets;—how far from depletion of stocks, how far from combination among dealers to hold their stocks, it is hard to say, but probably from both causes. The trouble, which at one time threatened to become serious, was checked by relief measures and by the importation of Government grain."

"The Rungpore and Bogra districts obtained much of their food-supply for many weeks from Mymensingh, across the Brahmapootra. In the beginning the Mymensingh crop was expected partly to fail. Had it not been saved, there

is no doubt that the troubles in Rungpore and Bogra would have begun much earlier, and proved worse than they actually have. The west part of Rungpore also benefited by the trouble which has been just mentioned as befalling the east part of Dinagepore. The frequent occurrence of panics in the grain-marts of Rungpore, and the equally frequent demand for Government aid, prove the precarious position in which the trade has been standing for several months past."

"In Mymensingh, again, the north-west corner brought temporary trouble on itself from helping others. In that particular quarter the markets became empty. There was money enough in the hands of the people, but no food-grain for it to purchase. Hence arose the strange circumstance of Government grain being landed on that margin of the river highway whence surplus grain had recently been exported to districts within sight across the water."

"Further down the river, in the Dacca district, though the crops were fairly good, there were very high prices of rice (8 to 10 seers for the rupee) for some time and many complaints of distress among the people, owing doubtless to the grain going to meet demands elsewhere. Within the last few days the price has become cheaper, 12 to 13 seers for the rupee. It is worthy of note that the Dacca district is held by the local authorities to be secure from general distress caused by drought, because large areas of rice-land, which ordinarily suffer from floods, yield fully in years of scanty rainfall; yet even in this district it has for some weeks past been necessary to distribute charitable relief at the chief centres of population."

"These circumstances may be not devoid of interest, as showing the interdependence of these several districts, in consequence of which any extensive trouble befalling any considerable part ramifies ultimately over the whole, and causes divers complications and mischances to occur suddenly, and to tax our vigilance to the utmost."

"Under all the circumstances, as above set forth, of agriculture and of trade in the particular districts above adverted to, there arise the questions—Will there be private supplies of grain forthcoming to sustain the people till the end of August? and if not, are there enough Government supplies for this purpose? and whether the *aus* crop, if successfully gathered, will sustain the people from September till December, when the main rice crop is to be expected? Many, perhaps most, experienced persons think that there is not now time enough remaining for trade to do the needful; that there are certainly no stocks in any quantity; and that if there be any part unexhausted, there is no certainty that the dealers will bring it forward upon merely the assured prospect of the *aus*. It is rather thought that they will perhaps wait until the position of the winter crop can be better foreseen. Again, some of the best authorities apprehend that the *aus* crop may not wholly suffice (in the absence of all other stocks) for the sustenance of the people from September until the incoming of the *amun* crop in December; and that distress, after subsiding in September and October, might spring up again from the end of October till December. In vain, it is argued, will the winter harvest be displaying all its promise of abundance if there be actually not grain enough on the spot for the teeming population. Some assistance may perhaps be looked for from the *aus* crop of other places. It is indeed always to be remembered that generally this crop is kept for intermediate subsistence until the winter crop comes in, and is seldom exported; and this rule will probably obtain to the full this year, when rice is so scarce everywhere. Still its promise seems to be so good in the eastern tract, in the country of the Brahmapootra and the Megna, that some considerable part may be available for exportation during August and September, while the rivers are still full."

"The original allotments of rice for the four districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, are stated below:—

					Mds.
Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	...	12,00,000
Rungpore ...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	2,40,000
Maldah ...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Railway works	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
			Total	...	20,90,000
					= 76,849 tons."

"Out of this allotment the expenditure has been—

	Actual expenditure up to end of day from the 2nd to 15th June.	Estimated up to the end of June.
	Mds.	Mds.
Dinagore	1,88,235	3,00,000
Maldah	24,000	41,000
Bogra	30,000	45,000
Rungpore	94,359	1,32,000
Rajshahye and Railway works	8,000	20,000
Total	3,44,594	5,38,000
		= 19,779 tons."

"Under the circumstances, it has been decided to transfer 60,000 maunds, equal to 2,205 tons, from Dinagore to the neighbouring district of Purneah, where the distress had increased faster than was expected, and which had to send part of its grain on to Cooch Behar. Also 50,000 maunds, equal to 1,838 tons, have been transferred from Maldah to Sonthalia and Moorshedabad. Perhaps, too, some portion of the Bogra allotment may be spared. But with these exceptions, the belief of the responsible officers on the spot is that the Government grain available in these districts will be absolutely needed."

"Inasomuch as the estimated consumption shown above does not allow for loss and wastage, there must be some abatement made from the quantity estimated to be remaining after the 1st of August. With allowance made for this, however, there will still be, as we hope, considerable stores for the needs of the distressed tracts. And if any misfortune not now foreseen should occur, these stores would suffice to meet even a severe accession of distress until fresh supplies could be brought in by river."

"The numbers of boats of various build and capacity, according to the peculiarities of the navigation of each stream or river, are known to be ample for any operation which we might have to undertake. These craft are now to be seen everywhere, either plying on the channels which daily become broader and deeper, or moored in crowds at every creek that is sheltered from the gales that blow over the expansive rivers."

"As regards the condition of the people: I believe that there has been occasionally some sharp distress in Rungpore; perhaps also some (though in a less degree) in Bogra, which happened notwithstanding our preventive efforts. But in Dinagore I believe that dangerous distress has never been permitted to rear its head. Large sections of the people must doubtless have been straitened or gradually drawn towards the verge of distress; but help (as I believe) nearly always came in time, even before emaciation could begin. But none who witnessed the many broad patches of country where the rice crop had perished; who reflected on the consequences of such a failure to a dense population almost exclusively agricultural with almost nothing save this one product to depend upon; and who noted the impossibility of succour being afforded by trade at that time of year, when the river navigation was closed to this land-locked district, and when prices in the south were too high to yield a profit to the importer, can reasonably doubt regarding the disease and death which must have ensued had the Government refrained from acting. Maldah was from the beginning never brought near to danger. In juxtaposition with its partly distressed tracts were tracts fertilised by the Ganges and yielding a rich crop of wheat and barley. Its situation offered the utmost facilities for importation from Central and Southern Bengal, of which advantage the trade availed itself. In the hottest season also the mango-fruit afforded much sustenance."

"The wages given to relief laborers in these districts (2 to 3 annas a day) are higher than those allowed in Behar, only because the ordinary rate of wages is higher in these eastern districts. Generally task-work has been successfully exacted and demoralisation prevented, with some notable exceptions however. The rates for piece-work (4 annas for 100 cubic feet of earth-work) have been lower than those which had to be allowed in Tirhoot. Here also the laborers are believed to have saved something from their earnings at piece-work by working with commendable industry. They would in the early hours of the day do their out-work in their fields, from which they could obtain no present gain; then come on to the relief works before noon, and work to the very end of a summer's eve in order to earn a good wage. The works

consisted more of roads and less of tanks than in Behar. The roads are represented to be so far good as to improve the internal communication of the district; the bridging must, however, remain for future years. As the rains fall, the relief laborers will, we hope, go off to their fields or to private employment; and instructions have been reiterated to the local officers to expedite this change. This will be facilitated by the advances of Government grain to the cultivators which are being made; still there may be many who cannot sustain themselves, and thus the lists of recipients of charitable relief may swell."

"The sale of Government grain to the public, as might be expected under the circumstances described in this narrative, has recently been, and probably will continue to be, very considerable. In Dinagepore and Rungpore and Bogra the measure has not been extended beyond the limits mentioned in my narrative of the 14th May. In Maldah it has been adopted, but very slightly. In parts of Pubna it was adopted to stay the panic. In parts of Rajshahye I have recently ordered it not only at the request of the people, but on the recommendation of the grain-dealers themselves. In these districts one may travel from town to town and ask the grain-dealers why, with such high prices (9 to 11 seers the rupee) at home, they do not import from the south. They will say that the principal mart whence they could import is Naraingunge, and that the prices there (12 seers the rupee) preclude profit. Boats worked by the owners may bring some consignments obtained direct from the producers. Some traders may make ventures individually, but native merchants will not import largely to the north until prices at Naraingunge shall become as cheap as 15 or 16 seers the rupee. Now Naraingunge is the principal mart in East Bengal for rice among several other things. Here is collected much of the surplus rice from the east bank of the Brahmapootra;*

* Called locally the Pudda.

from the basin of the Megna (Sylhet, Dacca, Tipperah) and from the deltaic district of Backergunge. Proceeding to Naraingunge, I find that rice has become cheaper, but is quoted as dear as 12 to 13 seers to the rupee. The native merchants think that the price may become slightly cheaper, but they would not admit the hope of its becoming as cheap as 16 seers to the rupee until August, and they evidently are not at all confident that, however good the September crop may prove, rice can be much cheaper until the next winter crop is gathered. The scarcity of rice, which has been felt for so many months throughout most parts of Bengal, must cause a demand everywhere, with a corresponding effect upon prices at Naraingunge as well as at other southern marts; and this must militate against grain being sent northwards."

"Looking to all this, I cannot doubt the expediency of selling Government grain in the eastern districts north of the Ganges whenever the measure is asked for, reiterating always the instruction that such sales are to be suspended if trade should bring in supplies."

1. *Weather and Rainfall.*—The reports continue to be very satisfactory. Rain continues to fall seasonably in almost all districts; only in Hooghly, Howrah, and part of Jessore, is more rain said to be wanted.

2. *State of Crops.*—The prospects of the coming crops could hardly be better. In almost every district, with very few exceptions, a more than average crop is expected; and in every district there has now been ample rain for sowings.

3. *Prices.*—Prices still remain fairly steady, and the tendency to fall, remarked on in last narrative, still continues in Behar and the more distressed districts of north-eastern Bengal. In the western districts there has been a fall in Burdwan and Hooghly, and a rise in Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the central districts there has been a rise in Jessore and Maldah, and a slightly upward tendency is shown in Moorshedabad. There has been a fall in Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna. Throughout the eastern districts prices are generally somewhat higher. They have risen considerably in Dacca and Faredpore, and slightly in Sylhet and Chitagong. The other districts show no change except Noakholly, where prices have fallen to the level at which they stood the fortnight before last. In Behar rice and barley have fallen in Tirhoot, and

barley (an important article of food in Behar) has fallen in Patna, Shahabad, and Chumparan; only in Monghyr have prices risen. In Chota Nagpore there is no change to record except in Hazareebagh, where prices are somewhat lower. In Pooree there has been a considerable rise, from 27.9 to 28.10 for common rice.

4. *Private trade to Behar.*—The usual note on food-grains will be found in appendix A. Though the total upward traffic shows a decrease from the figures given last fortnight, yet the decrease is solely in the Government grain sent up, and there is really a slight increase of 56 tons in the upward private trade, and a considerable increase of 2,779 tons in the downward traffic.

5. *North Tirhoot.*—The reports continue satisfactory. Sowing is being carried on in every part of the district, and seed-grain, about which there were some fears, has turned out to be generally plentiful; so much so, that it was selling in Mudhoobunnee at Rs. 2 the maund. The general health of the population is exceedingly good, and their condition very much improved. The Seetamurhee and Poopree sub-divisions have been inspected during the fortnight by Drs. MacDonell and Coates. The former found in Poopree from 90 to 82 per cent. of the people on relief works up to the normal condition, which is exceedingly satisfactory, as the standard adopted by Dr. MacDonell, as remarked in the last narrative, is a high one. Dr. Coates found the people in Seetamurhee generally in very good condition, even in the most remote villages.

6. *Rice (except Government rice)* continues very scarce in the bazars, but importations of the coarser grains are reported to be increasing. Advances are now being given largely to the ryots for the support of themselves and their dependent laborers during the coming cultivating season.

7. *South Tirhoot.*—The prospects of the coming crop are excellent, and sowings are going on extensively; but though importations by private persons have increased, yet stocks still continue to be abnormally low, and sales of Government rice are necessarily continued.

8. *Chumparan.*—Indigo prospects are said to have improved owing to the recent rain, and there is consequently an increased demand for laborers for weeding the fields. The prospects of the other crops are excellent, and the condition of the people improved. In Ramnugger Dr. Coates, in his inspection tour, found a large number of the people anemic and out of condition; but as the place is noted for its unhealthiness, it is probable that a similar inspection in a year of the greatest plenty would produce similar results. More seed-grain has been forthcoming than was at one time thought likely to exist in the district.

9. *Sarun.*—In this district the choena crop has turned out particularly well, especially in Basantpore and Mushrukh, the worst tracts in the district. Indigo prospects are greatly improved, and the bhadoi crop promises to be remarkably good. Some laborers have been at last induced to engage to go to the Soane Canal, and it is hoped that others will follow.

10. *South Behar.*—The prospects of these three districts continue to be very good; only the rainfall was too early for the superstitions of the people, as many refrained from sowing when the first rain fell owing to the idea that the influence of the Mirgeshra Nakshattar,* through which the moon, according to Hindoo astronomers, was then passing, was unpropitious. Some, however, disregarded the omen and sowed, though at least a large minority hesitated. Fortunately for the latter the rain continued, and they did not lose the opportunity of getting their crop into the ground. Private trade in Patna continues to be very active; the imports for the fortnight being 3,88,512 maunds, against 3,62,246 imported in that preceding it.

11. *Bhagulpore Division.*—The condition of the people continues good, and there is but little distress anywhere except in Bahadoorgunge in Purneah, and parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The prospects of the coming crops are excellent. The Collector of Bhagulpore says that "the bhadoi is simply magnificent;" and the Collector of Monghyr goes so far as to state that all fear of distress will be over at the end of July, as soon as the jenera (millet) crop ripens. If the rains continue the harvest throughout the division will probably be above the average.

12. *Rajshahye Division.*—In this division there has been a very great and general improvement, except in Rajshahye and parts of Pubna, where somewhat severe distress has been felt. The distress in the former district arose chiefly

* This is one of the 27 mansions of the moon into which the Hindoo lunar year is divided.

from a deficient supply of food-grains owing to the falling off in importations, and sanction has been given for the sales of Government rice in those places where the deficiency was serious. The prospects for the coming season could not be better.

13. *Cooch Behar and Julpigores.*—The report of the Deputy Commissioner shows that no further distress is apprehended in this district, and that with some few exceptions the people are now well off and looking forward to reaping a more than average crop.

14. *Burdwan Division.*—There is little or no change to report in the condition of the people, and the prospects are good, though not so unusually good as in other parts of the country. Cholera is decreasing.

15. *Nudda.*—There is no change in this district.

16. *Chota Nagpore.*—The reports still continue to show an improvement in the state of the people, and distress may now be said to be almost entirely confined to parts of Manbhoom and Hazareebagh; the promise of the crops is so good that hopes are entertained of an early return to a normal state of prosperity.

17. *Transport of Grain.*—With the exception of small quantities of grain going to the districts of the Burdwan division and of the extra lakh of manpds ordered to be sent for South Tirhoot, the transport of Government grain by the railway has almost entirely ceased. The State Railway to Darbhanga having been only laid down as a fair-weather line, cannot continue to carry grain during the rains; and hence the three lakhs still remaining to complete the Mudhoobunnee allotment will have to go by water. Arrangements are being made for the purpose. Mr. Metcalfe reports from Durbhunga that he anticipates no difficulty in making adequate transport arrangements for the movement of grain from the larger to the subsidiary golahs during the rains, as all the golahs are situated on the banks of rivers or connected with river-side stations by good roads, involving no great length of land carriage.

18. *Relief Works.*—The number of laborers on relief works according to the latest returns available, as compared with the numbers given in the last fortnightly narrative, are as follows:—

	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna division	1,231,496	1,368,087
Gunduk embankment	45,247	27,574
Soane Canal	34,850	31,945
Bhagnulpore division	100,617	88,448
Rajshahye division	194,131	155,466
Northern Bengal Railway	22,120	22,622
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	96,950	72,849
Cooch Behar	3,548	3,741
Total	1,737,768	1,770,732

These returns show an increase on those given in previous returns of 32,964; but an analysis of the numbers employed in each district shows that the increase has been chiefly in North Tirhoot, Sarun, and Champaran districts. The Collector of Sarun remarks that we must not expect the numbers on relief works to fall off largely immediately after a fall of rain sufficient for sowing, as "beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots themselves and their families, there can be no general demand for field-labor till the transplanting of the *dhun* and the weeding operations are taken in hand." In this district it is proposed to close relief works from the 1st July, when the demand for agricultural labor becomes brisk, and to reduce the rate of wages where works are maintained to the lowest subsistence allowance. In Champaran the numbers have not increased largely anywhere, except in the Gobindgunge sub-division, where they have more than doubled; but in the Ramnagpur sub-division, where the numbers have been hitherto very large and the distress greatest, there has been a very large decrease from 31,573 to 11,919.

In South Tirhoot there has been a decrease, and also in Shahabad and on the Gunduk embankment and Soane works; but in Patna and Gya there has been a slight increase in the numbers of laborers, though in the former district the numbers had fallen at the close of the fortnight.

In the Bhagulpore division there has been a decrease in the numbers on the whole, though the Bhagulpore district and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show a slight increase. In the Rajshahye division all the districts show a decrease except Moorshedabad and Rajshahye. In the former district the increase is small, and in the latter, though apparently large, it is really insignificant, as the persons engaged in light labor, who were last fortnight entered as receiving charitable relief, have now been entered as laborers according to the practice followed in other districts.

In the Burdwan division the returns are not complete, but there has been a slight decrease in Hooghly and a slight increase in Bankoora and Beerbhoom; while in the Burdwan district the increase is more considerable. In Chota Nagpore there has been a slight increase in Manbhoom, and no satisfactory returns have been received from Palamow and Hazareebagh; but the figures given probably rather overstate the numbers on relief works. The Commissioner remarks that the numbers are at least half what they were in the previous fortnight, and the last crop-report says that the relief works in Palamow are almost deserted.

19. It is frequently remarked, in the district narratives that the laborers work part of the day in their fields and part on the relief works, and consequently the numbers of men on these works must not be considered as so many men taken from the ordinary number of agricultural laborers. The universal report as to the excellence of the crops and the breadth of land sown prove that nowhere have relief works prevented the carrying on of the ordinary agricultural operations of the season.

20. The following return shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece work.	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tripura (North)	148,487	639,021	787,508	573,882	112,626
	Tripura (South)	180,659	180,659	361,318	36,099	125,219
	Champaran	180,107	17,497	197,604	No details.	No details.
	Saran	229,885	229,885	459,770	No details.	No details.
	Patna	17,981	17,981	35,962	17,981	1,845
	Chota	3,554	3,554	7,108	3,554	867
	Bahadur	7,746	997	8,743	8,180	867
	Total	843,978	824,111	1,668,089	730,422	229,585
	Gundak Embankment	27,574	27,574	55,148	27,574	27,574
	Boone Canal	31,946	31,946	63,892	31,946	31,946
BHAGULPORE	Total	59,520	59,520	119,040	59,520	59,520
	Total for Patna Division	843,978	824,111	1,668,089	730,422	229,585
	Mouhly	2,997	2,997	5,994	Task-work general, but details imperfect.	45
	Bhagulpore	22,266	13,088	35,354	33,351	43
	Purneah	13,682	4,127	17,809	16,091	696
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,316	99,163	102,479	20,507	Details imperfect.
	Total	42,261	115,368	157,629	73,000	741
	Malda	2,573	3,915	6,488	No details.	6,488
	Dinapore	2,559	71,717	74,276	29,167	41,109
	Total	5,132	75,632	80,764	29,167	47,597
RAJSHAHYE	Bungpore	713	84,130	84,843	15,158	11,916
	Bears	27,029	27,029	54,058	No details.	No details.
	Moorshedabad	4,891	4,891	9,782	4,891	4,891
	Rajshahye	1,547	6,611	8,158	7,538	7,538
	Total	30,183	116,661	146,844	45,725	24,361
	Northern Bengal Railway	22,622	22,622	45,244	17,094	17,094
	Manbhoom	20,063	3,275	23,338	14,392	4,101
	Palamow	12,000	12,000	24,000	12,000	12,000
	Hazareebagh	9,000	9,000	18,000	9,000	9,000
	Total	64,748	48,873	113,621	54,392	34,301
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hooghly	1,797	1,301	3,098	1,797	Details imperfect.
	Beerbhoom	16,484	16,484	32,968	16,484	16,484
	Bankoora	3,934	3,934	7,868	3,934	3,934
	Burdwan	8,753	7,338	16,091	15,267	15,267
	Hooghly	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	Details imperfect.
	Midnapore	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	Details imperfect.
	Total	34,968	35,057	70,025	35,692	35,692
	Hooghly	1,797	1,301	3,098	1,797	Details imperfect.
	Beerbhoom	16,484	16,484	32,968	16,484	16,484
	Bankoora	3,934	3,934	7,868	3,934	3,934
BURDWAN	Burdwan	8,753	7,338	16,091	15,267	15,267
	Hooghly	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	Details imperfect.
	Midnapore	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	Details imperfect.
	Total	34,968	35,057	70,025	35,692	35,692
	Hooghly	1,797	1,301	3,098	1,797	Details imperfect.
	Beerbhoom	16,484	16,484	32,968	16,484	16,484
	Bankoora	3,934	3,934	7,868	3,934	3,934
	Burdwan	8,753	7,338	16,091	15,267	15,267
	Hooghly	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	Details imperfect.
	Midnapore	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	Details imperfect.
COOCH BEHAR	Jalpigore	8,743	8,743	17,486	17,486	17,486
	Grand total	700,000	3,019,018	3,719,018	951,417	358,818

* These figures are doubtful. Inquiry is being made.

21. *Gunduk Embankment.*—The embankment work has been nearly completed, and it has been raised above high flood-level throughout the entire length, so that there is little but dressing to be done. Two miles of the High Level Canal have been completed, and work has been started from the 1st to the 8th, the 24th to 29th, and 46th to 48th miles; seven miles of temporary road have been made, and the Saran Canal begun.

22. *Soane Canal.*—Work is progressing favorably, but the number of laborers has decreased owing to the completion of the anicut works in Patna and the rain in Arrah. About 29 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been excavated during the fortnight in the main western canal in the Karumnassa division.

23. *Northern Bengal Railway.*—The total amount of earthwork up to date is 57,058,000 cubic feet, equal to 109 miles of four feet bank, of which 9,281,900 have been thrown up during the fortnight. This is the largest return yet sent in, and besides this 89 miles of feeder roads have been completed.

24. The following statement shows the numbers in receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns:—

Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	NUMBER OF CHARITABLE RELIEF	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot North	572	162,294	157,477
	Tirhoot South	57	13,637	12,926
	Champawa	50	15,664	11,997
	Saran	16	7,122	13,461
	Patna	None.	None	None
	Siya	19	1,070	489
	Shahabad	15	646	410
	Total	722	200,643	195,594
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	13	1,000	2,261
	Bhagulpore	16	39,740	12,763
	Purneah	91	2,944	5,045
	Southal Pargannahs			100
	Total	110	43,774	20,179
RAJSHAHIE	Malda	33	9,569	8,977
	Dinapore	464	22,460	19,112
	Rangpore	23	23,950	21,580
	Bogra	30	25,706	9,531
	Mooredabad	34	5,918	2,917
	Rajshahye	19	7,009	14,149
	Total	603	105,362	66,666
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoon		10,490	8,550
BUXAR	Hoochly		4,043	3,864
	Beerhoon		10,913	9,808
	Bankoora		14,446	9,047
	Burhwan		15,362	14,531
	Midnapore		Not received.	1,314
	Total		41,764	38,520
	Grand Total	1,443	401,962	329,000

These returns show a considerable increase over those of the last fortnight in almost every district except Sarun, Monghyr, Purneah, and Rajshahye. In the last district the decrease is more nominal than real, as those doing light labor on roads have this fortnight been entered among the laborers on relief works, instead of among the recipients of charitable relief, as was the case in the former return. The great increase in Bhagulpore seems, from the Collector's report, to have been caused by a too indiscriminate grant of village relief tickets; but the lists are being carefully scrutinised, and the numbers will probably be considerably reduced. In Purneah the figures are not free from doubt, and their accuracy will be inquired into. Enquiry is being made as to the large numbers returned for Pubna.

25. We can hardly flatter ourselves that we have yet reached the greatest numbers of persons to be relieved under this heading; for doubtless as relief works become deserted, owing to the demand for field-labor, there will be considerable numbers of old men and women and young children who now earn a scanty subsistence from doing nominal work on relief works, who will be driven to accept charity owing to their incapacity for gaining a living by labor paid at its market value, and these persons must continue to draw sustenance from the charitable funds till the incoming harvest enables their relatives to give them the same assistance as heretofore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

1. The returns received for the first half of the month of June give the exports from the Bengal Presidency at 4,780 tons, and the imports at 11,614 tons. Of the latter, 2,020 tons were on private, and 9,594 tons on Government account. The bulk of the private imports was from Orissa.

The total figures to the middle of June are:—

	Tons.
Exports	230,510
Imports	415,004

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations below Rajmehal and Jamooge, and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 31st May and 13th June.

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase	Decrease
Up	6,764	16,546	.....	9,782
Down	20,190	18,640	1,550	.....

All the increase is in private, and all the decrease in Government grain.

The totals to date of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which, it must be remembered, are for Behar only, are given below; but the "up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain that has been sent up from Howrah.

	Govt. grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	269,076	146,659	415,735
Down	38,636	170,249	208,884
Totals	307,711	316,908	624,619

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals, from the 5th to the 19th June, were 3,394 tons, making 192,026 tons in all since 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873.
Sahelgunge ...	7th to 20th June	Up the Ganges	898	35,071
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Down	304	12,287
Coalundo ...	31st May to 13th June	Up	1,274	24,071
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ditto	Down	147	12,599

CALCUTTA, the 26th June 1874.

G. TOYNEBEE, C.S., on Special Duty.

APPENDIX B. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 22nd June 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Saran) ...	3,87,953	.....	3,87,953	
	" (for Champaran) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh ...	15,35,388	66,015	16,01,403	
	Bankipore ...	63,578	.....	63,578	
	Bhita ...	29,827	.....	29,827	
	Bukhtipore ...	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar ...	8,028	.....	8,028	
	Dumraon ...	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Dumraon ...	9,023	.....	9,023	
	Farwah Ghat ...	(a) 20,51,927	.....	20,51,927	(a) Of this 20,586 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokenah ...	1,19,849	.....	1,19,849	
	Monghyr ...	(b) 14,92,547	.....	14,92,547	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghat ...	5,08,905	67,651	5,08,910	(c) Of this 59,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Sultanpore ...	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	
	Zamania ...	10,027	.....	10,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	53,40,343	1,26,666	54,76,000	
SOANE CIRCLE	Arrah ...	38,803	.....	38,803	
	Belou ...	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bhita ...	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar ...	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Sarai ...	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Soane Circle ...	80,844	.....	80,844	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Soane Circle ...	54,79,191	1,28,668	56,56,857	
DHAGULPORE	Dhagulpoore ...	(d) 1,41,598	.....	1,41,598	(d) Besides this 28,551 maunds were sent via Dhagulpoore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriapore ...	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burha ...	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah ...	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong ...	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour ...	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamsoee ...	20,810	.....	20,810	
	Kurah ...	3,508	.....	3,508	
	Luckee Serai ...	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr ...	3,71,921	.....	3,71,921	
	Peepontee ...	61,210	.....	61,210	
	Sahelganje ...	11,262	4,321	15,483	
	Sultanpore ...	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Tahawa ...	2,481	.....	2,481	
	Tompahar ...	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharupore ...	3,373	.....	3,373	
	Moorazooee ...	12,083	8,415	20,440	
	Nampore Hat ...	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Janiterra ...	13,260	.....	13,260	
	Bandynath ...	.....	1,102	1,102	
	Synthes ...	.....	5,473	5,473	
	Nulhaten ...	.....	2,705	2,705	
	Totals of Dhagulpoore Division ...	16,44,844	11,516	17,15,250	
RAJSHAHYE	Gaohundo ...	4,80,728	7,436	4,90,844	
	Kalyunga ...	1,84,781	.....	1,84,781	
	Kooshtea ...	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
	Rajaulah ...	(e) 80,621	.....	80,621	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dhagulpoore jail.
	Sahelganje ...	1,02,215	.....	1,02,215	
	Shoholpara ...	75,146	.....	75,146	
	Azimgunge ...	40,811	4,753	45,564	
	Synthes ...	1,501	613	2,114	
	Mootrazooee ...	1,519	.....	1,519	
	Nawad ...	549	.....	549	
	Nulhaten ...	1,100	.....	1,100	
	Nampore Hat ...	500	1,096	1,600	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	21,18,876	13,700	21,32,576	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burrahar ...	2,14,360	.....	2,14,360	
	Giridih ...	20,448	.....	20,448	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division ...	2,44,808	.....	2,44,808	
BURDWAN	Banepoore ...	6,371	1,778	7,149	
	Bardwan ...	2,120	5,113	7,233	
	Bhulpoore ...	6,174	.....	6,174	
	Hoochly ...	888	1,619	2,507	
	Kanco Junction ...	2,177	.....	2,177	
	Mugrah ...	204	.....	204	
	Pandooah ...	204	.....	204	
	Srinagar ...	618	618	1,234	
	Synthes ...	1,040	.....	1,040	
	Gosikhat ...	.....	2,068	2,068	
	Maucoor ...	.....	4,147	4,147	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ...	16,021	14,948	30,969	
	Grand totals of all Divisions ...	65,04,239	1,73,388	66,81,857	
	Or tons ...	353,074	8,631	361,705	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S., on Special Duty.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 TO THE TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Comparative Return of Crime in the distressed Districts for May 1874.

DISTRICTS.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN MAY 1874.				Total for May 1874.	Total for May 1873.	Total for May 1872.	REMARKS.
	Decolty.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.				
Moorshedabad	1		80	10	80	76	70	
Dinapore	6		60	50	116	65	63	* Of this 9 are grain-thefts.
Maldah	1	2	434	34	437	43	50	† Of this 6 are grain-thefts.
Rajshahye	1		118	41	160	116	146	
Rungpore	5		67	38	90	60	57	
Total	13	2	332	133	535	360	376	
Patna		2	108	80	109	102	100	
Gra	2	1	82	183	268	245	168	
Shahabad		3	81	70	160	111	89	
North Tirhoot		1	82	24	87	18	23	
South Tirhoot			86	51	87	42	80	
Saran	3		31	130	166	138	153	
Chumpran	2		24	40	71	48	43	
Total	7	7	424	401	1,022	724	664	
Bhagalpore			39	19	44	40	73	
Monghyr			83	19	82	56	102	
Purneah	8	2	217	38	265	Not given.		‡ This includes 28 cases of grain-thefts.
Total	8	2	179	66	255	76	175	
Grand total	28	11	935	566	1,819	1,162	1,205	

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. AF, dated Bankipore, the 14th June 1874.

From—A. C. MANSING, Esq., c.s., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to send the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The general bazaar in this district continue to be well supplied with grains of all sorts, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. The quantities imported by private traders is still very large, and from all that I can hear, there is no likelihood of its falling off for the present. 388,512 maunds were imported during the fortnight ending the 6th instant, against 362,246 reported in my last narrative.

3. The subject of the impending block at the Patna station was fully discussed with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his late short visit to this station, and I am only sorry that he could not spare the time to visit the stations and judge for himself what their requirements are. The subject has since been receiving my best attention, but I am sorry to say that day by day fresh difficulties arise. Of the shoots that were ordered only two were at work on the 11th, the time of my last visit, the construction of the remainder up to that time not having been completed, and it was very doubtful whether the existing two would be much longer of any use, as the water was already beginning to stand in the hollow to the south of the railway embankment and threatened to spread up to the embankment itself, when all unloading on that side would have to be put a stop to altogether, and we should have to look to the north side only for removing the grain. Here again, with the enormous and continued traffic that is passing over it, the road is daily getting worse and worse, and it is hard to say what to do lest in trying to improve matters we put a stop to traffic altogether. At the new siding things did not look much more hopeful. The bank of new earth intended for the platform had become saturated, and from there being no retaining wall and no drain, the surplus water had found its way across the space left for the road, which had not up to that time been metalled, and cut away deep channels into the cutting on the opposite side of it. I have since received Government of Bengal's letter No. 437T.F., dated the 13th instant, forwarding copy of extracts from its letter to the Government of India, and on receipt of the telegram therein referred to will do my best to carry out the instruction therein contained.

whatever they may be, but I would here beg to point out that the whole of the work which has to be done is within the railway premises which have their frontage, a very broad one, on to our main road leading through the bazar. The Railway Company let the time slip for the completion of the work, and now it will be very hard, if not impossible, to make up for lost time. However, as I said before, as soon as I get my instructions I will do any best to carry them out.

4. The following are the prevailing prices of food-grains in the principal markets of this district:—

	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Patna ...	12 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	19 8	20 8
Barh ...	9 8	10 0	13 8	11 8	16 0	17 0
Behar ...	9 12	10 8	13 0	16 0	19 0	16 8
Dinapore ...	10 0	11 12	18 0	16 0	...	18 8

The rates prevailing in the interior of the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions are as follows:—

	Thanna.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Gram.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bickram	11 to 11 8	14 0	19 0	17 8	17 0
Mosourae	10 to 11 0	14 0	18 0	16 8	17 8
Mouair	10 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
Behta	11 0	14 8	18 8	17 0	18 0

5. During the past fortnight we have had good rain generally throughout the district, and though each individual fall has been very partial, they have been in such quick succession in one part of the district or another that each part has had a fair share. At head-quarters the reported fall has been 1.54, though within a very few miles of it, or indeed less than that, I have reason to believe that more than double that quantity has fallen. At Dinapore the fall is said to have been 2.20, at Barh 2.31, and at Behar 1.83. We have thus all over the district had sufficient rain to allow of work in the fields being commenced upon, and the sowing of the bhadoi crops and broadcast paddy is going on everywhere. In some places the Indian-corn and moreoa seeds sown with the first rain have already germinated, and the young plants are some two or three inches high. There is no doubt that the fall of prices generally in the city may be attributed to this early fall of rain and to the consequent improved state of agricultural prospects, more than to the large importations of grain from the north-west, the bulk of which finds its way across the river. On this subject the sub-divisional officer of Behar writes as follows:—

"According to local custom, no ploughman ploughs his field during this fortnight, or as long as the influence of the *Mirgiera* star lasts. Many have stuck to the prejudice, but so great has been the desire to profit by the early rains, which were so scarce last season, that notwithstanding the local prejudice many ryots have commenced sowing makie. In fact the plants have come up 3 inches in some fields. In most places cheena has been reaped. In five to ten days more the whole will have been cut."

6. The condition of the people is reported as favorable from every part of the district, and how that they can find employment in the fields, it is to be hoped that they will leave our relief works and return to their agricultural pursuits.

No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to light except in the Dinapore sub-division, whence the sub-divisional officer reports: "Six cases of misery or starvation have been brought to my notice up to date; they are being relieved by private charity. They are professional beggars." Captain Hopkinson, I am of opinion, may congratulate himself on not being able to find more than six beggars in his sub-division.

7. Though only one case of grain theft was reported by the district police, during the fortnight, and that of a petty nature, numbers are being sent up almost daily by the railway police. These thefts are for the most part perpetrated by the coolies employed in removing the grain, and I must say that the temptation thrown in their way is very great.

8. I annex herewith the crime statement prescribed by the Government order of the 20th December last for the last month, which shows 190 cases against 102 in 1873 and 160 in 1872.

9. Two hundred and thirty-nine emigrants were registered in this office during the fortnight for the Natal colony, whereof 82 belonged to this district, 70 to Gya, 21 to Shahabad, 9 to Sarun, 3 to Tirhoot, and 55 to the North-Western Provinces and Oude.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The subjoined statement will show the number of laborers employed on our several relief works during week ending the 6th instant, regarding which the latest return has been received.

	Sudder Sub-Division.	Average daily No.
Road No. 9, from Bankipore to Mohabulypore	983
" " 11, from Nowbutpore to Mosowhee	351
" " 12, from Durweshpore to Bickram	325
" " 22, from Dinapore to Nowbutpore	293
" " 24, from Ranipore to Mohabulypore	139
" " 23, from Ekanger Serai to Mosowhee	729
Total	2,840

				Average daily No.
<i>Bark Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 17, Mokameh railway station to the river bank	...	...	...	21
" 15, Futwa to Burhica	...	...	...	1,886
" 30, Mokameh to Sarmeyra	...	...	...	169
		Total	...	1,526
<i>Behar Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 29, Futwa to Behar	...	...	...	2,246
" 31, Bucktearpore to Ranceebagh	...	...	...	4,982
" 36, Behar to Asthwan	...	...	...	1,850
" 37, Raggir to Girrick	...	...	...	1,250
" 38, Futwa to Ranceebagh	...	...	...	1,486
		Total	...	11,704
<i>Dinapore Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 10, Phoolwarree to Surowdha	...	...	...	428
" 13, Monair to Pures	...	...	...	127
" 14, Monair to Bihta	...	...	...	131
		Total	...	686

or a grand total of 16,846, consisting of 5,525 men, 8,869 women, and 2,452 children, against 18,477 in the previous week, and 17,453 in the week before, as shown in paragraph 11 of my last narrative. The number of laborers has, I believe, considerably fallen since, and will doubtless continue to fall.

Though I have not at any time increased the rates of wages, and am still paying those employed on the roads the same wages as they have been accustomed to get in ordinary years, still there is no doubt that it is in excess of what they could expect to earn by ordinary labor in the fields; so that now that we have had a sufficiency of rain to allow a cultivation being commenced upon, I have issued strict orders on the officers in charge of the different works, through the Executive Engineer, to enquire from the land-owners and cultivators in the vicinity of each work whether they were in want of labor, and if they found that we were drawing away labor to the detriment of the former, to at once put a stop to the work. If unfortunately necessity arise, we can easily resume them, but I am in hope that once stopped we shall not require them again.

11. The following relief works had additional grants sanctioned for them during the fortnight:

		Rs.	
Road No. 29	4,000
Road No. 31	5,000
Road No. 36	2,000
Total	11,000

12. The average daily number of the laborers employed on the canal works in this district, during the fortnight ending the 2nd instant, was 4,633, against 8,931 during the previous fortnight, and the daily number of those employed on tank and embankment works in the Sudder sub-division was 1,039 against 1,549, reported in the last narrative. These works have now approached completion, and will in the course of ten or fifteen days be dispensed with.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. The subjoined statement will show the amount of food-grains imported into this district during the fortnight ending the 6th instant:—

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Maise.	Other grains.
By rail	93,856	146,254	33,734	215,962
By river	750	.....	.....	640
Total	94,606	146,254	33,734	216,602

or a grand total of 491,196 maunds, of which 102,684 was Government grain and 388,512 made up the amount of private importation.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

14. I had, as reported in my last narrative, directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to make arrangements for the sale of Government grain to the laborers on the road, and had for the same purpose deputed one of my sub-officers to Mussourie to the south and another to Palegunge, to the south-west of the Sudder sub-division, but having since received the Government orders directing me to send all the grain which I could spare for use in Tirhoot,

I have recalled the officers deputed to the Sudder golahs, and also directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to put a stop to all sales. I have already commenced despatching what I can spare in excess of the 25,000 maunds already sent, but I think it will be necessary for me to keep a small stock in hand at the two places mentioned above in the Sudder sub-division, and also at Behar for the present, to prevent the buniahs, thinking that they had it all their own way and could raise their rates as it pleased them.

15. I have received Government orders to receive 75,000 maunds of grain from Gya, and of it to despatch 40,000 to Tirthoot, keeping the remaining 35,000 as a reserve in the Bankipore golahs. I am making arrangements for the transport of the grain by boats to Konoj Ghaut at Hajepore, Bunker Ghaut having been done away with.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

16. None during the fortnight. All the advance-holders for the purchase of grain have sent money to the Punjab for importing grain and replenishing their stock to the full.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. None in this district.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
18. As per account already rendered	2,41,503	5	11

During the fortnight.

Paid to the municipal overseer for the transport of grain to Tirthoot	340	1	6
Office contingencies	26	2	6
Paid to Nazir on account of the halting charge of Government carts	654	3	0
Cost of telegraphic messages	14	0	0
Total	1,034	12	0

Fodder Account.

Paid to the fodder clerk Mohomed Ibrahim his pay for May	20	0	0
Paid to Juddoo Roy on account of the price of fodder	5,974	5	10
To ditto ditto on account of the price of 13,549 bags	3,819	14	7
To Deputy Collector of Burh to settle his fodder account	1,375	0	0
To Jaisee Roy on account of the price of 105 bags	15	9	0
To Paryag Singh on account of boat-hire, to carry fodder from Dugha to Champta Ghaut	629	7	3
To Sookhoye Ram on account of the price of 1,250 bags	330	0	0
Total	12,164	4	8

Grand total	2,55,002	6	7
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PATNA.

Statement showing the Number of true Cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking, for the month of May 1874, as called for by Government No. 4301, dated 20th December 1873, forwarded with Magistrate's No. 2943, dated 20th idem.

				Patna District.	
Dacoity—					
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime	{ May 1874	...	...	0	
Return AI	{ " 1873	...	...	0	
	{ " 1872	...	...	0	
Robbery—					
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime	{ May 1874	...	...	2	
Return AI	{ " 1873	...	...	2	
	{ " 1872	...	...	0	
Theft—					
Heading 43 of Crime	{ May 1874	...	...	108	
Return AI, including cattle-theft	{ " 1873	...	...	43	
	{ " 1872	...	...	59	
House-breaking or trespass in order to commit theft—					
Headings 35, 36, and 42 of Crime	{ May 1874	...	...	89	
Return AI	{ " 1873	...	...	57	
	{ " 1872	...	...	101	
				199	
Total of four Crimes	{ May 1874	...	...	102	
	{ " 1873	...	...	160	
	{ " 1872	...	...	160	

PATNA POLICE OFFICE,
The 8th June 1874.

H. M. RAMSAY, Captain,
District Supdt. of Police.

No. 890F, dated Gya, the 15th June 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazars continue to be sufficiently supplied. In Aurangabad sub-division the importations have gradually been decreasing,* but to no great extent. This is, as stated in my last report, attributable chiefly to the great demand for carriage in all parts of the sub-division; to the large number of carts that have crossed the Ganges to North Behar, and to the action of the canal officers. I am informed by the sub-divisional officer that he has, after enquiry, satisfied himself that there is no want of stock; and that importation every year becomes slack at this season, when every laborer and bullock is more usefully employed in agricultural pursuits.

3. The firmness of prices as indicated in the price-current supports this view, and I have no reason to think the state of the sub-division to be otherwise than normal.

4. The annexed statement shows the comparative prices of food at the principal marts in the district:—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT. RICE, COMMON.				MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	13th June.		30th May.		13th June.		30th May.		13th June.		30th May.		13th June.		30th May.		13th June.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Gya ...	11 12	11 8	15 0	15 8	8 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	14 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowada ...	18 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	.....	.....	9 12	11 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	10 12	14 8	15 8	16 8	.....	.....
Jehanabad ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 3	9 0	8 12	9 8	10 0	.....	17 0	.....	16 8	15 4	13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurangabad ...	13 8	13 4	17 0	17 4	10 12	10 0	10 8	10 12	.....	17 0	.....	16 8	15 4	13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacchugaur ...	13 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	.....	17 0	.....	16 8	15 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rice has slightly risen, but other grains have declined, and no interference on the part of Government is necessary so long as other food-grains are plentiful and cheap. Prices continue firm.

5. Rain began to fall from 1st June, i.e., about three weeks before it was expected. It has been most acceptable after the long drought, extending almost without intermission from February last.

6. I append in the margin the rain reported at sub-divisional head-quarters during the past fortnight.

7. Since the 1st June, there has been rain every day, followed by bright sunshine. Nothing could be more favorable for agricultural purposes, and since June commenced, we have had nothing but fine growing weather.

8. Rice and the bhadoi crops are being sown. The Mirgissa Nakshattar (or first week after rain begins to fall, during which time all Behar husbandmen consider it most inauspicious to touch the land) having expired, agricultural operations are being vigorously pursued, and it is a matter of astonishment to find the cattle in such good condition. From what I have been able to learn, I attribute this to the great demand there has been throughout the season of drought for carts and cattle, and the very handsome manner in which the owners have been paid, thus enabling them to live comfortably themselves and to provide food for their cattle.

9. I am thankful to be able to reiterate that the condition of the people in this district remains good. I have, during the past fortnight, received a large accession to my executive staff in the shape of 6 tehsildars, 4 moonserims, and 2 overseers. The moonserims have since returned to divisional head-quarters.

10. These officers have been employed in a village to village visitation, and the result hitherto has been highly satisfactory. The tehsildars are intelligent officers, and are doing their work to my satisfaction. The Sudder sub-division, including Sherghotty, I am having thoroughly well tested.

11. No cases of misery or starvation have been reported in any part of the district.

12. I append a statement of crime which speaks for itself.

Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking, in the Gyn district, for the month of May 1874, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of May 1873 and 1872.

MUR-DIVISION.	DACOITY.			ROBBERY.			THEFT.			HOUSE-BREAKING.						Total of all crimes.		
	Headings Nos. 80 and 81 of Crime Return A1.			Heading Nos. 82 and 83 of Crime Return A1.			Heading No. 41 of Crime Return A1 excluding cattle-theft.			Heading 38 and 42 of Crime Return A1.								
	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.		
Gya	2	5	2	1	...	...	45	27	21	21	41	25	28	21	46	116	153	84
Jehanabad	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	7	4	5	26	4	19	3	14	43	31	25
Nowade	1	...	1	...	1	...	24	6	6	15	46	11	24	3	12	86	44	23
Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	6	6	19	22	9	22	6	9	53	37	2
Total	3	4	3	1	1	1	92	46	37	60	135	40	143	33	79	260	246	153

Comparative Statement of Crime in which Grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of May 1874 as compared with those of corresponding months of 1873 and 1872.

	TREAS IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STOLEN, SECTIONS 379 AND 380.						HOUSE-BREAKING IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STOLEN, SECTION 381.						TOTAL OF ALL CRIMES.					
	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 50.			Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 50.			Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 50.		
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Gya	6	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	1	1	...	...
Jehanabad	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	1	...
Norain	4	4	3	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	...	...	1
Aurangabad	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...
Total	13	9	6	6	9	3	2	3	2	1	2	...	15	11	9	3	2	3

Crime is not even up to the average in the Sudder and Jehanabad sub-divisions, and in Nowada and Aungabad it has but very slightly increased.

13. I still continue to think that there is no deficiency of seed-grain. Several applications have been made by needy ryots, but on inquiry it has generally turned out that the applicants are men of straw, and in many cases having no lands; and in others they have abused their zemindars' confidence on former occasions, and that they belong to that class of tenantry, who never act fairly by their lands.

14. Where a ryot is *bond fide* in want of seed-grain, his zemindar will, as a rule, if it be necessary, supply it; and the fact of zemindars having held back in taking advances for this purpose from Government, is fair evidence that there is no great pressure from want of seed-grain in the district.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

15. I annex a statement of relief works.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGE.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Doodnuggur road	223	20	...	243	...	...	...	...
2. Surubia road	...	...	...	...	308	418	28	754
* 3. Bela and Khidur Sera road	617	471	113	1,201	...	...	...	...
4. Purnya road	1,669	590	275	2,534	...	...	...	...
5. Shergchatty and Mysore road	410	320	230	960	...	...	...	...
6. Ditta and Issangunge	253	250	122	625	...	...	...	...
7. Fakir Barwan	1,585	471	580	2,636	293	1,185	468	1,946
8. Gohindpore road	1,024	...	...	1,024	182	1,559	601	2,342
9. Behar and Rajowlee, collection of metal.	772	1,295	17	1,994	2,205	8,118	4,317	14,640
10. Warisgunge road	430	221	116	767	1,150	2,885	813	4,848
11. Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge road	1,507	2,119	106	3,732	102	242	...	344
12. Ohra road	250	107	81	438	295	88	67	450
13. Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	619	603	217	1,439	143	343	40	526
14. Aungabad tank	...	...	...	...	59	257	9	325
15. Maharaungunge road	...	...	...	...	1,340	2,081	1,223	4,644
16. Kootoomba road	...	...	...	...	321	230	125	676
Total	9,030	6,471	1,930	17,430	6,983	17,396	7,670	32,049
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	49,470	...	...
Daily average	...	...	...	...	...	3,534	...	...

16. It will be observed that the numbers of laborers have slightly increased during this fortnight, the number being 49,470 against 40,060 in preceding fortnight. There are two additional works in the present statement, as marked with an asterisk.

17. This statement shows 17,430 persons engaged on work, which is paid for by result, against 32,049 paid by daily wage. This is an improvement on the preceding fortnight, which showed 12,228 on "piece-work" against 27,832 on "daily wage."

18. There is one work, No. 9, collecting of kunker and gravel for Behar and Rajowlied road, which affords employment to a very large number of women and children, and to men who are unfitted for harder work. If we omit this work in the calculation, we have for the present fortnight 15,436 on piece-work, against 17,409 on daily wage.

19. This is an improvement, but not a sufficient one to satisfy me, and I trust to reduce the proportion of daily payments very considerably.

20. Laborers are being paid in grain and in pice, which are exchanged for Government grain on the works. I hope to be able to annex a statement showing the realisations by sale of grain to laborers. Grain is nowhere looked upon as a boon by the laborers, notwithstanding the favorable rates at which it is sold to them. They would infinitely prefer payment in coin.

In some cases a gang will bring eight days' food-supply with them from their village.

21. As promised in paragraph 48 of my last report, I submit a statement showing the cash expenditure on each relief work, and the amount recouped by sale of Government grain.

Statement of Laborers, their wages, and amount recouped by sale of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 6th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.		Recouped by sale of Government grain.		REMARKS.
		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	
Purnya road, Katari and Ditta	638	49	4 8	Nil	...	Sale commenced from 6th June.
Surubia road	1,832	80	0 0	65	14 1	
Bela and Khidur Sera road	774	61	8 4	77	7 0	
Shergchatty and Mysore road	1,231	125	12 11	Nil	...	Sale during the week ending 6th June.
Ditta and Issangunge road	960	110	1 6	47	14 0	
Aungabad tank	644	24	0 0	...	...
Ohra road	460	30	12 0	Sale during the week ending 6th June.
Maharaungunge road	5,244	580	2 8	408	10 3	
Kootoomba	640	48	13 6	...	...
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	598	44	0 8	Sale during the week ending 6th June.
Warisgunge road	5,803	493	19 5	32	3 6	
Fakir Barwan	2,237	173	21 3	38	7 9	
Gohindpore	3,330	319	5 6	Nil	...	Sale during the week ending 6th June.
Behar and Rajowlee road	16,684	1,176	15 8	66	7 4	
Total	...	5,044	6 0	740	3 1	

On the Bela and Khizer Serai road the laborers declined to buy the Government grain. They have since been informed that, unless they do, payment will be made them in grain only, instead of pice. As the works proceed, and the system of payment in Government grain gets better understood, the expenditure of Government grain will increase.

22. I may mention that I anticipate a very great falling off in laborers by next fortnight, in consequence of the agricultural necessities of the season.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

23. The following importation statement will show reported imports :—

Places.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	493	175	122	1,609	...	...	431	2,830
Nowada ...	30	...	...	40	...	...	40	110
Jehanabad ...	300	45	175	225	135	75	225	1,180
Aurangabad ...	150	...	31	338	...	...	145	664
Daoodnuggur ...	1,100	125	340	280	...	...	130	1,975
Total ...	2,073	345	668	2,492	135	75	971	6,759

The total importations amount to 6,759 maunds, against 5,656 maunds in preceding fortnight. The increase has been general, except at Daoodnuggur, in the Aurangabad sub-division.

24. The importations at the sudder station bazar are 2,830 maunds, against 2,084 maunds in preceding fortnight.

25. Means of transport at this season of the year are very insufficient. This is owing to all agricultural oxen being engaged in ploughing up the country, and it is only the regular carrier-traders who have carts and bullocks available. I don't apprehend that this state of things will improve for some time to come.

26. I should be glad if Sir Richard Temple sees his way to supplying me with some Government transport to convey 75,000 maunds of grain recently ordered to Patna.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

27. The selected storage places are as follow :—

Storage centres.	Quantity.	Total.
Gya ...	29,851	46,493
Bela ...	3,012	
Sherghotty ...	4,279	
Uttree ...	3,930	
Bhelooa Chutti ...	991	
Tuccaree ...	2,004	
Ruttehpore ...	991	
Imamungunge ...	1,435	
Jehanabad ...	14,900	
Urwl ...	6,958	
Gundhor ...	3,059	29,855
Kinjur ...	1,945	
Hoolongunge ...	2,000	
Khazi Serai ...	993	
Nowada ...	21,460	
Kadirungunge ...	2,814	
Pukree Borwan ...	5,182	
Rajowlee ...	3,992	
Warisligunge ...	2,002	
Aurangabad ...	18,869	35,450
Ruffungunge ...	3,968	
Kootoomba ...	2,997	
War ...	4,556	
Daoodnuggur ...	4,973	
Grand Total	147,162

28. The Aurungabad sub-divisional officer has experienced great difficulty in getting transport from Bilta station, notwithstanding that he has raised the rates to 8 annas per maund. Of the 5,000 maunds lately sent to Bilta from North-Western Provinces, he has stored 1,640 maunds and 1,760 maunds are in transit, leaving 1,610 maunds at the station.

29. This I have directed my agent to forward to the Collector of Patna for transmission to north of the Ganges.

30. I annex statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

31. It will be observed that, whilst I have preserved the form of statement as prescribed by Government, I have amplified some of the columns, so that the direction in which the expenditure has been incurred may be seen at a glance.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates to which figures are given.	Total amount.	Total quantity received and stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Total.	Amount of expenditure incurred during fortnight.
				By sale to Public.	By sale to Laborers.	By sale to relief committee.	By sale to Public.	By sale to Public.		
Gya	12th June	51,000	46,405	4,345	249	201	...	4,810	3,000	
Nowada	10th "	38,000	35,150	350	15	23	...	488	800	
Jehanabad	11th "	50,000	20,835	606	49	71	...	810	500	
Aurungabad	9th "	40,200	37,364	320	138	07	117	721	600	
Total		181,500	147,162	5,796	491	422	117	8,631	4,300	

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

32. *First, to deal in grain.*—These applications have been put a stop to by Government Order No. 3369—S.R., paragraph 4.

Second, for land improvement.—During the fortnight only one advance (for a pucca well) has been granted in the Jehanabad sub-division.

33. I annex a statement showing number of applications made up to date and how dealt with:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.					Total disposed of.	Pending.
				Applications granted.	Rejected or withdrawn.	Reported to Com. authorities.	Returned.	...		
Gya	32	54	86	9	25	...	...	...	34	...
Aurungabad	80	80	160	48	60	...	...	...	108	...
Jehanabad	80	80	160	49	31	...	...	...	80	...
Nowada	29	16	45	6	30	...	...	...	36	13
Total	81	150	231	109	126	...	...	...	228	13

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

34. In my last report I stated very fully what had been done from the commencement of operations, and what was being done in the matter of charitable relief. It will only, therefore, now be necessary for me to report the transactions of the past fortnight.

35. I may mention that the late bi-monthly (now monthly) statement and report furnished to the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta give all details. The annexed statement will show the number of persons relieved during the fortnight ending 12th June:—

Sub-Division	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	5,702	343	8	6,053	432
Nowada	2,016	9	.....	2,025	144
Jehanabad	1,628	8	.....	1,636	117
Aunangabad	4,544	707	21	5,312	377
Total	13,930	1,067	29	15,026	1,070

36. A fresh relief-house has been opened at Bela.

37. It is anticipated that the number will increase under heading C of the Central Committee's circular. Under heading D, I continue to expect very few applications for relief, and there is no doubt that the country is being thoroughly searched for such cases.

38. The *taltehsildars* were first sent out on a trial trip to become acquainted with their work, and when I had satisfied myself that they understood what I wished them to do, I distributed them throughout the district.

39. Each sub-division has now a supervisor and deputy supervisor, mainly employed in seeking out fit subjects for relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The total expenditure as per last narrative (31st May) amounted to Rs. 1,13,145-5-8.

41. During the fortnight under notice the following expenditure has been incurred:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of famine clerk for May	35	0	0
Paid to Poonie Sahu to deal in grain	500	0	0
Paid to Bikum Singh	100	0	0
Total	635	0	0
<i>Abstract.</i>			
Establishment	35	0	0
Advance to private parties	500	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> for land improvement	100	0	0
Expenditure shown in last report	1,13,145	5	8
Grand total	1,13,780	5	8

No. 444—F., dated Arrah, the 15th June 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of *Sahabad*,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fourteenth narrative, for the fortnight ending the 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Basars.

No scarcity of supplies is reported in the markets from any part of the district.

*Kinds and prices of Grain selling at one or more specified principal *Marts*.*

In Appendix A full particulars in regard to prices and kinds of grain selling at the chief *marts* in the district are given.

In the Arrah sub-division, as compared with the last return, at Arrah, Bendowlia, and Saha, prices have slightly risen, in Juggdispore there has been a fall in the price of wheat and barley.

In the Buxar sub-division the prices have remained on the whole steady, and are not unfavorable.

In the Sasseram sub-division the prices have slightly risen in Sasseram, Dehree, and Sheongung, have remained steady at Aklerpore, and fallen in Chennary.

In the Bhubbhoa sub-division the prices continue generally steady.

Rainfall.

At Arrah during the fortnight under report the rain-gauge has registered 8·48 inches, and rain appears to have fallen in most parts of the head-quarters sub-division.

From Buxar, rain is reported to have set in fairly on Tuesday last.

A rainfall of 2·09 inches has been reported at head-quarters in the Sasseram sub-division, and 1·11 in the Bhubooah sub-division. In these two sub-divisions the rain appears to have commenced from the beginning of the month, and to have continued in occasional showers up to the end of the fortnight.

At Arrah during the past week the rainfall has been unusually heavy.

Condition of the Crops.

Sugarcane and indigo have generally benefited by the late rain.

Since the 6th of June very little in the way of sowing has been carried on; on that date the Mirgissa Nakshattar commenced, and the natives of these parts have a superstitious dread of carrying on any agricultural operations during the first eight days of this Nakshattar. Previous to the 6th instant, during the Rohinee Nakshattar sowing in some places occurred. From this date (June 15th) bhaloi sowings will generally commence, the ground being nearly everywhere in a favorable condition for such sowings. In the table-land in the Sasseram sub-division both broadcast and nursery rice have been sown.

The mango crop is now being gathered, and may be considered a full average one.

Condition of the People.

There is no reputed change for the worse in the condition of the people since the date of the last narrative. No cases of actual misery and starvation have been brought to light. Small-pox still continues, but is on the decrease. From Sasseram, Mr. Eyre reports—"I have during the last week been over a large tract of pergunnah Rohtas, high-land and low-land,—the condition of the people generally was satisfactory."

In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions the grain-thefts have been so few as to call for no notice. Two burglaries and one house-theft occurred in the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight under report. The burglaries (one of which was from the Sasseram golah, under police guards) were of over two maunds of grain each; the house-theft was of six seers. Only one case is reported from the Bhubooah sub-division, of one maund of wheat.

In Appendix B is given the comparative statement of crimes called for in Government Circular No. 4081, dated the 20th December 1873. As compared with the corresponding period of 1872, there has been a marked increase of 91 cases, and of 1873, an increase of 49 cases; this increase is noticed in the offences of "cattle-theft" and of "house-trespass and house-breaking with intent to commit theft."

D.—RELIEF WORKS.

For full particulars in regard to relief works in progress, and number of laborers employed on each, *vide* Appendix C.

Government grain has been sold to the laborers employed on these works; details in regard to the amount so disposed of appear in a separate statement.

During the fortnight no fresh relief work has been started in the Arrah sub-division.

In the Buxar sub-division the chief work in progress is the cross-road from Saraya to Poorunda.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"The work on the road between Hatta and Durowli has been the only relief work carried on during the fortnight. From the information gathered during my recent visit to Rohtas pergunnah, I conclude that no relief work is necessary in that locality for the present. Baboo Nund Lal Singh, a well-to-do zemindar, is constructing a stone dam across a mountain-stream, the Puteates, near Puteha, which runs through his estate there. He is employing between 100 and 200 workmen, and will employ as many as come to the work. The workmen are being paid mostly in kind. This work affords work to all in need thereof, and there is no necessity for Government to undertake any."

The sale of grain to the laborers is being carried on on the Hatta Durowli road, Jehanabad-Khree road, Jehanabad-Baraon road, and Jehanabad-Bhubooah road. It will be extended to the Jehanabad-Mulipore road this week.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The statement of the private importations of grain by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions during the fortnight will follow.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight were—

By rail	...	...	1,283	maunds
Interior	...	...	2,437	"
Exterior	...	...	3,153	"
Total			6,873	"

These imports from the exterior are reported to be chiefly rice and gram from the Gurwa mart, in Palamow.

The imports into the Bhubooh sub-division during the fortnight amounted to—

			Mds.	Srs.
By rail ...	...	...	94	25
Interior ...	...	...	1,143	15
Exterior ...	...	...	1,028	25
Total ...			2,266	25

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division have thus again decreased, and those into Bhubooh again increased, in comparison with the previous fortnight, which showed a decrease and increase, respectively, as compared with the fortnight preceding it.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

Mr. Eyre reports—"Maunds 5,127 have been stored during the fortnight of the grain which has arrived at Zammnah, Buxar, and Doonraon from the North-Western Provinces. The rain has been so continued, and the river Kurrumnessa and Durgauti being in flood, carts have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting along. I have accordingly directed the receiving clerks to store the grain at the delivery-stations until a break occurs.

"In all, up to date, of the 25,000 maunds, 20,603 maunds have been received at the delivery-stations. It is greatly to be regretted that this grain was not sent earlier; I anticipate great difficulty in getting it safely stored,—I proceed to Zammnah as soon as possible to see to its security and arrange for the most rapid transport obtainable."

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances have been made. In regard to this subject, the sub-divisional officer of Buxar remarks—"No fresh advances have been actually made in the fortnight, and I would notice that I am strongly impressed with the difficulty there will be in making sure that the money advanced either for the purchase of grain or improvements is fairly used in the way bargained for by Government. For instance, two men only, Suumber Ram and Ram Sarun Ram, have received from me Rs. 800 and Rs. 400, respectively, to purchase grain. I have called on them for their proofs that the money has been spent in the way specified in their agreements, by purchase from other districts: Ram Sarun Ram states that he bought his at Mirzapore, and brought it down by boat; he bought it from an agent of one of the large Mirzapore firms, but cannot give the man's name; the owner of the boat which brought it down lives somewhere in the east, and the boat has gone eastward. This is very vague and unsatisfactory. Suumber Ram states that he has had his grain sent from Delhi by rail. He is sorry he cannot show the receipt, because he has made it over to the station-master at Doonraon; enquiries have been made, but the station-master says he can trace no such grain, and I have to make further enquiries. I will send a separate report on this subject.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follow:—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	211	215	426	852	57
Gurhance	82	39	13	134	9
	293	254	439	986	66

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	278	68	.....	346	23
Gurhance	...	...	Not received.		
Nonore	...	...	Not received.		

Spinning Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	...	126	13	139	9

Road-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah	260	216	66	542	36

In-door Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah Town	45	735	45	825	55

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING C.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
583	1,145	124	1,852	123

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulshag	392	832	86	1,310	87
Gurhanee	.....	12	.....	12	1
Total	392	844	86	1,322	88

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah	45	390	90	525	35

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING D.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
	437	1,234	176	1,847	123
GRAND TOTAL	1,313	2,633	739	4,688	112

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the Canoonro have visited in the—

Arrah circle	...	...	...	...	22 villages.
Behera "	...	...	...	...	21 "
Peroo "	...	...	...	...	39 "
Nonore "	...	...	...	...	15 "
Total	...	...	...	97	"

In the Buxar sub-division the numbers relieved are as follow :—

HEADING B.

Cooked food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Chousah	70	110	16	196	17

HEADING C.

Rope-making at Poor-house.

	Men.	Total.
Chousah	44	44

Spinning Relief.

	Women.	Total.
Chousah	2	2

Total of persons under Heading C, 46.

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Buxar	118	218	...	336	24
Doomraon	56	56	...	112	8
Nowanuggur	140	168	...	308	22
Chousah	380	868	220	1,468	133
Berhampore	...	112	...	112	8
Total	694	1,422	220	2,336	195

Mr. Armstrong farther reports that—"During the fortnight the Chousah poor-house has been working for the Chousah thana. I have a very intelligent man in charge, and am satisfied that it is being worked properly, and I hope to have the Buxar and Saraya poor-houses working, as I stated in my last, from the 15th instant. Wali Mohamed, the Chousah relief inspector, has visited 95 villages during the fortnight, and is confident that everything is going on right. Illahi Bux, the Doomraon relief inspector, has visited 93 villages, and Hujjathun Dubee, the new Buxar relief inspector, 90 villages, and they both report favorably also. They have all three got the names of the members of the committees and sub-committees resident in their respective thanas, and have been instructed to apply to the different members from time to time to know whether they have any fresh information to give."

The charitable relief operations in the Sasseeram and Bhubooah sub-divisions are—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseeram	...	244	268	72	41
Kochus	...	45	17	28	8.5
Bhubooah	...	225	411	297	88.5
		514	696	397	114

Total number relieved under heading B, 1,607.

HEADING C.

Rope-making

		Men.	Women.	Total.	Average.
Sasseeram	...	561	...	561	40
Kochus	...	28	...	28	2
Bhubooah	...	623	52	675	53
Chynepore	...	29	...	29	2
Mohunia	...	...	19	19	1.5
		1,339	71	1,410	88.5

Spinning Relief.

Sasseeram	...	...	...	408 persons.
Bhubooah	...	...	...	165 "
Chynepore	...	...	...	179 "
Jehanabad	...	...	...	14 "
Mohunia	...	...	...	13 "
				779

Weaving Relief.

Sasseeram	...	...	...	44 persons.
Bhubooah	...	...	...	35 "
				79 "

Total of persons relieved under heading C during the fortnight, 2,208.

HEADING D. .

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasseeram	...	13	127	2	142
Dinareh	...	...	20	...	20
Akberpore	...	...	5	...	5
Bhubooah	...	15	13	...	28
Mohunia	...	1	...	...	1
Chynepore	...	3	...	1	4
Chand	...	1	14	1	16
		33	179	4	216

Mr. Eyre further reports that—"The supervising relief officers of Dugair Nokh, in Sasseeram, and of Ramgurh Bhubooah, in Bhubooah sub-division, have submitted their reports up to the 8th current. In the first sub-division, 73 villages more had been visited and 45 persons. In Bhubooah 114 villages had been visited and 82 persons. The supervisors of Sasseeram and Durgaoi circles have not sent in their reports as yet.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given	32,443 4 9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Arrah sub-division—							
Repairs of Sahar golah	.. .. .	3	8	0			
" of Sundais "	.. .. .	3	13	0			
" of Powna and Ageeason golahs	.. .. .	2	2	0			
" of Gurbanee golah	.. .. .	8	2	6			
" of Burdiba "	.. .. .	1	14	0			
Expenditure incurred in taking out bagas for removing white ants at Sahar golah	.. .. .	15	12	0			
In the Buxar sub-division—					30	4	0
Advanced to Gopi Roy for the stacking of oat-straw purchased by Government	.. .. .	50	0	0			
Advanced to Dusruth Lal, golah-keeper of Saraya, for repairs of golah	.. .. .	20	0	0			
Advanced to Ramrutton Lal, golah-keeper of Sarenja golah, for repairs of golah	.. .. .	20	0	0			
Advanced to Rughoonath Pershad Itaree, golah-mohurrir, for repairs of golah	.. .. .	20	0	0			
Advanced to Ramsuran Lal, Mr. Eyre's kotegusht, for expenses relative to the carriage of grain	.. .. .	50	0	0			
Paid to Tupsee for golah rent for May 1874	.. .. .	7	0	0			
Advanced to Amanut Khan, ghat manjhee, on account of despatching oat-straw to Chumpta ghat	.. .. .	125	0	0			
Advanced to the Sub-Deputy Collector for current expenses	.. .. .	2	12	3			
In the Sasaram and Bhuboonah sub-divisions—					294	12	3
Paid to clerk, Durgauti, for the repairs of Durgauti depôt	.. .. .	15	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	.. .. .	10	0	0			
Paid to Bani Madhub, clerk at Zumuniah, for contingencies	.. .. .	50	0	0			
Paid to clerk at Durgauti for contingencies	.. .. .	25	0	0			
Paid to Shunker Sahae, kotegusht, Doornoon, for contingencies	.. .. .	50	0	0			
Paid to Ram Surin Lal, kotegusht, Buxar, ditto	.. .. .	50	0	0			
Paid to Bukshi, Bhuboonah, for carriage of grain to relief works	.. .. .	40	0	0			
Paid to Bukshi, Jehanabad, ditto	.. .. .	38	0	0			
Paid to Moharrir, Bubnoul, ditto	.. .. .	25	0	0			
Paid to head-constable, Kochus, for the repairs of a bridge	.. .. .	10	0	0			
Paid to station-master, Zumuniah, railway fare for the transport of grain	.. .. .	10	3	0			
Paid carriage of grain from Ahroun road to Zumuniah	.. .. .	158	1	0			
Purchase of foolscap-paper for the use of office	.. .. .	0	7	6			
Paid to Nazir for the purchase of country paper	.. .. .	5	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	.. .. .	5	14	6			
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of 1 bullock	.. .. .	22	0	0			
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto	.. .. .	15	0	0			
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of grain	.. .. .	30	13	0			
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto	.. .. .	30	13	0			
Carriage of grain	.. .. .	1	6	0			
Paid to Gouri Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of bullocks	.. .. .	40	0	0			
Total expenditure during the fortnight					1,227	10	3
Grand total to end of fortnight					33,670	15	0

APPENDIX A.

Price-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

DIVISION.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pear.	Mais.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH	1. Arrah	14 4	11 0	18 4	17 0	17 8	18 4	17 0
	2. Bindowlia	13 13	10 13	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4
	3. Sahar	14 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	4. Jugdispore	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
BUXAR	1. Buxar	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 5
	2. Doornoon	15 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	3. Rughoonathpore	16 8	11 0	18 0	17 4	18 0	18 0	18 0
	4. Chousah	16 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
SASARAM	1. Sasaram	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	2. Dehri	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	3. Chennary	14 8	11 8	17 8	17 4	17 8	17 8	17 8
	4. Akbarpore	15 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
BHUBOONAH	1. Bhuboonah	14 8	10 12	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
	2. Jehanabad	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	3. Durgawuti	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	4. Chyepore	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	5. Hatta	15 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crimes, as per Government Circular No. 4081, dated the 20th December 1873.

DACCOTY—

Headings 30 and 31 of	Month of May 1872	...	...	3
Crime Return A., Part I.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	2
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of	Month of May 1872	...	...	...
Crime Return A., Part I.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	3

THEFT—

Heading 43, Crime Return	Month of May 1872	...	...	34
A., Part I, excluding	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	44
cattle-theft.	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	81

Heading 35 of Crime	Month of May 1872	...	...	32
Return, Part I, lurk-	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	63
ing house-trespass or	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	76
house-breaking with				
intent to commit theft.				

Total of all three columns	Month of May 1872	...	...	69
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	114
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	160

APPENDIX C.

List of Relief-Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Bahar and Arrah road	6,992	2,047	445	9,379
" Kaennugur road	2,147	1,138	671	3,869
" Peero road	7,226	895	80	8,091
" Gudhani and Bitha road	2,205	510	548	3,193
Clearing of Chundwa tank	712	280	61	1,013
Total	19,232	4,769	1,468	25,469
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road	4,818	2,605	1,519	8,123
Repairs Buxar road	10	...	...	10
" Doornoon and Ropesagar road	246	171	...	417
Total	5,074	2,836	1,519	9,559
BRUBOGAR SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Bhubooah and Hitta road	437	208	50	785
" Khiree and Jehannabad road	16,663	11,940	3,171	32,104
" Doorgawutti and Hitta	3,499	2,303	548	6,347
" Burroon and Jehannabad	3,996	5,637	1,367	10,210
" Bhubooah and ditto	7,340	5,882	723	17,104
" Bhugwanpore to Chynepore	3,062	4,800	165	8,000
" Hitta to Durugli road	4,710	3,033	111	8,760
Total	39,559	37,712	6,144	83,766
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Khyra to Dehree road	1,847	578	...	2,425
" Bhikram and Mutua road	680	201	247	1,099
" Ditto and Sasseram	261	318	63	642
Total	2,788	1,097	311	4,196
UNDER D. P. W.				
{ Arrah sub-division	16,255	4,090	1,049	21,394
{ Buxar	4,818	2,605	1,519	8,123
{ Bhubooah	35,194	33,779	6,033	74,949
{ Sasseram	1,927	899	248	3,044
Total	58,134	41,333	8,972	108,439
UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				
{ Arrah	2,877	749	460	4,136
{ Buxar	256	171	...	427
{ Bhubooah	4,710	3,033	111	8,790
{ Sasseram	261	318	63	642
Total	8,210	5,171	563	13,944
Grand Total	66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS EM- PLOYED UNDER D. P. W.				
{ On piece-work	55,991	20,968	7,801	103,760
{ On daily wages	2,143	1,365	1,171	4,679
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				
{ On piece-work	5,915	4,861	235	10,841
{ On daily wages	2,205	510	348	3,123
c.—UNDER COURT OF WARDS				
Total	68,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
Total on piece-work	61,936	41,629	886	114,601
Total on daily wages	4,408	1,875	1,519	7,802
Grand Total	66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Shahabad District for the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain received by the public during fortnight.	Estimated grain received by the public during fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
Arrah sub-division.	13th June 1874	22,300 0 0	22,300 0 0	180 0 0	61 5 0	NIL.	NIL.	94 5 0	NIL.	300	
Buxar sub-division.	Ditto	30,835 18 4	20,835 18 4	175 7 6	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	175 7 6	NIL.	300	
Baherach and Bhojpur sub-division.	Ditto	40,000 0 0	29,070 0 0	492 14 15	66 24 8	10	NIL.	558 11 6	4,400	1,070	
Total		93,235 0 0	72,216 18 4	847 23 9	127 29 8	10	NIL.	1,692 23 10	4,400	1,470	

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 453F, dated Arrah, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad.

SUBMITTED to the Commissioner of Patna, in continuation of the narrative for the fortnight ending 13th June.

Statement of food-grain imported by rail during the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

OUTWARDS.

STATION.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PEAS.			TOTAL.	
	Up.		Total.	Up.		Total.	Up.		Total.	Up.		Total.	Up.		Total.	Up.	Down.
	Up.	Down.		Up.	Down.		Up.	Down.		Up.	Down.		Up.	Down.			
Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	338
Baherach	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	221	221	340	...	...	...	...	221	155
Baherachpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	90	90
Downarion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Buxar	212	270	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	1,422	...	546	546	...	512	2,171
Total	312	170	482	...	...	...	865	365	221	1,671	1,852	...	546	546	...	835	2,964

INWARDS.

Arrah	1,076	100	1,176	...	...	...	8,000	8,000	...	2,823	2,823	...	7,004	7,004	...	8,900	8,900	1,076	25,000	27,773
Baherach	1,180	291	1,471	...	...	...	88	336	100	1,154	1,254	...	3,709	4,669	...	...	...	3,358	5,469	8,787
Baherachpore	2,782	...	2,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Downarion	1,194	226	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	10,814	11,037	...	...	1,225	11,040	12,265
Buxar	1,545	918	2,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,676	1,433	9,109	...	...	...	8,087	8,682	...	2,800	2,747	...	8,907	10,822	11,739	...	...	...	...	...

ARRAH,
The 17th June 1874.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1685F, dated Mozufferpore, the 17th June 1874.

From—C. F. WORLEY, Esq., Collector of Tirhoot.

To—The Off. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajepore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In Hajepore sub-division prices are nearly the same that they were on the 30th ultimo, and sales of Government grain at relief works have had a good effect on markets in

Mhoweh thana, where the sub-divisional officer was assured by the bunniah some time ago that there was no grain in the bazar.

3. In Tajpore sub-division prices have remained almost stationary "the only noticeable feature being," as the sub-divisional officer remarks, "a very slight rise in the price of rice in some markets, and a cheapening of barley and grain." The latter circumstance is considered satisfactory, as implying that importations have not fallen off.

4. In the Sudder sub-division the price of rice has fallen $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, while that of wheat has risen half a seer in the rupee. The prices of other grains have not varied, notwithstanding that a considerable amount of Government grain has been brought into consumption. In the early part of last week I recommended sales of Government grain in Mozufferpore town, and the amount sold daily has averaged 240 maunds. This is less than I expected to sell, but the result is perhaps natural enough when it is remembered that outside the town Government rice is sold at certain golahs at 12 seers the rupee, while in the town the price has been fixed by the order of Government at 10 seers. I do not myself see that any advantage can be gained by maintaining this distinction, and should be glad of permission to sell everywhere at the same rate. The manager of Oot factory (10 miles distant from Mozufferpore) assures me that residents of the town come to buy rice at his golah, because it is sold two seers cheaper than in Mozufferpore.

5. Although the bunniah of the town have reduced the price of rice in consequence of the Government sales, I do not propose to discontinue them at present. I know from experience that they will again raise the price directly the Government grain is withdrawn from the market; and that if real relief is to be afforded to the distressed towns-people, sales must be constant and regular. It is only the large dealers who dislike our sales: the small bunnahs to a man affirm that they are necessary, and are anxious that they should be made more largely. The latter declare, too, that existing private stocks are not one-tenth of what they usually are, and ought to be, at this season of the year.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 18th instant.

NAME OF MART.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millets.	Mais, or Indian-corn.	Gram.
Hajeepore	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mhoweh	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Tajpore	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mozufferpore	11	14	10	...	13	14

7. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows:—

Hajeepore	...	...	...	473
Tajpore	...	...	...	80
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	232

The falls have varied very much throughout these sub-divisions. In several parts of the Sudder sub-division the fall has been as much as two or three inches, while in other places it has been less than an inch. At Lalgunge I understand that eight inches of rain fell one day in a few hours, though at Hajeepore there was scarcely a drop.

8. In most parts of these sub-divisions the rain has been sufficient to enable the ryots to cultivate and sow their lands. During the last week I have been over more than 200 miles of country in the Sudder and Hajeepore sub-divisions, and everywhere I have found cultivation going on vigorously. A great deal of waste land is being brought under cultivation, and seed, though procured at much expense and with some difficulty, has apparently been obtained in sufficient quantities. In Tajpore sub-division the dhan in the lower thurs to the south and south-east is said to "show a magnificent promise." The dhan sown on higher lands, and which had begun to suffer, has been freshened, and the clay soils are now soft enough to be prepared for transplanted rice.

From those circles of the Sudder sub-division which I have not visited during the fortnight, viz. Toorkie, Bolsund, Rajkhuud, Kuttrah, and Gaighutter, I have received most satisfactory reports regarding cultivation of lands. Throughout these circles active preparations for sowing are being made, and in many places Indian-corn and rice have been already sown.

On the whole I may say that, with the exception of tracts liable to inundations, the country looks as well as could be wished, and it is quite evident that the relief works have not induced the people to neglect their fields.

9. The condition of the people is generally satisfactory in Hajeepore and Tajpore sub-divisions, where the attendance at relief works is still comparatively small. It is almost a truism now to say that the numbers on these works afford the surest test of the condition of the lower classes, and that as long as the works are thinly attended, there can be no severe distress in their neighbourhood. The deserted state of the relief works in some circles of

Hajepore sub-division conclusively proves (what I have myself frequently observed elsewhere) that persons who are not in the habit of working on roads and tanks will not accept such employment until compelled to do so by sheer want of food.

In the Sudder sub-division there has been no increase of distress, but wherever relief works have been temporarily closed, the villagers have felt the withdrawal of Government assistance, and have begged hard that the works may be reopened. I have therefore directed circle officers to provide employment liberally, as the only object of closing works was to ensure the cultivation of fields, and cultivation, as I have already said, has been going on most actively and widely. I was much struck during my recent tour with the very large numbers of women and children working in the western circles. In the Moteepore circle, for instance, there were on the 11th instant no less than 4,593 women and 3,761 children, against 4,819 men on the works. I have no doubt that many cultivators work in their fields, while their women and children are employed in earning subsistence for all.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Sudder sub-division	...	...	...	160,386
Tajpore "	...	...	...	10,774
Hajepore "	...	...	...	5,099
Grand Total	...	...	...	182,259

Statements are given in the Appendix.

11. Now that the rains have commenced it will not be possible much longer to carry on tank works. I expect, however, that we shall be able to provide work on roads, especially village roads, for several weeks in many circles. At present there is no difficulty about the matter.

12. Payments in grain have now been introduced in all circles of the Sudder sub-division, and the ensuing fortnight may be expected to show the results of the system in full operation. Owing to the very large number of relief works in some circles, there was much difficulty in putting the system thoroughly in force.

In nearly all the circles of Hajepore and Tajpore sub-divisions grain payments are now made.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

13. Large fleets of boats laden with private grain daily pass up the Gunduk, and importations are steadily increasing. The recent addition of 2,18,000 maunds to the previous three allotments for the Sudder sub-division will cause the contractors' carts to be employed in the transport of Government grain for a longer period than was anticipated; but to show that private traders might have done very much more during the last few months than they attempted to do, I may mention that all the small bunnials to whom grain is advanced for sale by circle officers, contrive to supply carts for its conveyance from the Sudder ghahs to their own villages. The employment of small bunnials is not only greatly beneficial to them and the public, but it tends to make the large holders of grain more reasonable in their demands.

In Tajpore sub-division inland traffic is said to have become easier.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

14. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows:—

				Mds.
Hajepore sub-division	...	...	...	5,170
Tajpore "	...	...	...	20,753
Sudder "	...	...	...	2,51,619

I propose to store the greater portion of the last allotment of grain in the opium godown at Mozufferpore.

The quantity of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight was 34,361 maunds. Detailed statements regarding its disposal are given in the Appendix. The quantity is some 40,000 maunds short of my estimate, but an explanation of the discrepancy may be found in my 12th paragraph. Some officers, too, are still very reluctant to sell freely, and say that if they attempted to meet the demand they would run through a lakh of maunds in a month.

E.—ADVANCES.

15. There has been a great improvement under this head, especially in the circles administered by planters, where a good deal of grain has been advanced to ryots. A large number of very useful native officers from the North-Western Provinces are now employed under circle officers in the Sudder sub-division, in connection with the making of advances, which I hope will be completed by the end of the month. The Tajpore officer has now made a good beginning in this direction, but nothing has been done in Hajepore.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. The number of persons daily receiving charitable relief have somewhat increased during the fortnight, being as follows:—

Hajepore sub-division	...	...	...	2,501
Tajpore "	...	...	...	2,588
Sudder "	...	...	...	11,146

The above figures include persons employed in cotton spinning, &c.
Detailed statements are appended.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

17. Statement showing the financial results of Sodder, Hajepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies ...	8,560	0	0
Storage, including buildings and repairs ...	1,051	4	3
Charitable relief ...	14,171	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	118	12	0
Transport of Government grain ...	1,09,872	4	3
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain...	5,580	9	0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots ...	400	0	0
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots ...	5,000	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	500	0	0
Relief works ...	81,710	0	0
Purchase of grain by Government ...	5,080	9	0
Total ...	3,21,844	6	6

E.

Statement showing advances made from Sudder, Hajepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots ...	5,000	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	5,580	9	0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots...	400	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	500	0	0
Total ...	11,480	9	0

Statement of laborers employed in Mozufferpore sub-division for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers during fortnight.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Sodder ...	28,507	34,552	Statement up to 11th June.
Under Doudpore factory ...	244	151	
" Bheekhumpore factory ...	7,376	7,731	
Kantee ...	21,844	20,065	" 6th "
Motipore ...	13,206	13,173	" 11th "
Sahibganje ...	9,502	8,851	" 11th "
Dooria ...	8,517	9,056	" 11th "
Serraya ...	10,783	5,117	" 11th "
Jaintpore ...	8,146	6,561	" 10th "
Toorkie ...	10,258	10,258	Fortnightly totals only given.
Balsund ...	3,760	2,861	
Rajkhund ...	19,842	22,014	Statement up to 11th June.
Kuttra ...	3,520	3,520	" 11th "
Gaighattee ...	1,314	322	Fortnightly totals only given.
Ottar ...	15,069	18,026	Statement up to 10th June.
Under Executive Engineer ...	2,798	3,228	" 12th "
Total ...	164,686	166,886	" 12th "

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Charitable Relief for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Gratuitous Relief. B.		Relief to Brahmins, &c. D.		Cotton spinning, &c. C.		Total B. C. D.		Quantity of grain spent during fortnight.
	Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Mds. S. C.
Sudder Circle, including Mozufferpore town.	805	56	.....	.....	80	.....	885	56	78 19 0
Toorkee	238	86	.....	.....	10	.....	248	86	32 13 0
Belaund* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joytpore	172	67	.....	.....	41	.....	213	67	32 14 0
Dooriah	874	264	3	.....	11	.....	888	264	34 26 0
Sabotgunge	525	327	1	1	.....	.....	853	328	111 50 0
Kauli	459	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	644	185	Paid in cash.
Rajkhund	458	227	145	54	209	.....	807	291	78 8 0
Gaighattee	471	218	.....	.....	422	.....	893	218	Not stated.
Motipore	369	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	8	Paid in cash.
Kuttrah	1,629	941	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,629	941	Not stated.
Ottar	Number relieved not mentioned.								20 28 0
Serraya	1,089	799	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092	799	8 6 0 And rest paid in cash.
Total	7,112	3,613	149	55	812	.....	8,098	3,645	736 22

* Return not received.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain Allotted, Stored, and Consumed, for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain received of the season for freight.	Estimated grain received of the season for freight.	Remarks.
		Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of Government grain.	By sales to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Mozufferpore Gahab. ...	11 and 12th June 1874.	275,999 0 0	56,301 0 0	6,066 20 0	398 12 0	...	8,934 25 0	16,389 17 0	...
Sudder circle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrah ...	11th ditto	50,767 0 0	16,014 2 0	3,671 1 0	466 32 0	853 3 0	1,620 12 0	6,421 8 0	...
Torakes ...	10th ditto	90,431 0 0	20,087 0 0	1,231 4 0	25 13 0	24 21 0	1,289 33 0	2,570 36 0	...
Beland ...	11th ditto	40,754 0 0	32,520 0 0	2,500 10 0	0 18 37 0	1 25 0	42 30 0	3,359 29 0	...
Rajbhand ...	...	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	2,325 0 0	83 5 0	17 20 0	...	3,025 25 0	...
Kanize ...	11th ditto	15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,974 23 0	...	...	2,100 0 0	2,775 11 0	...
Richye out-work ...	11th ditto	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	287 14 0	25 16 0	...	...	323 10 0	...
Mozufferpore circle ...	11th ditto	16,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	3,577 14 0	...	287 39 0	...	3,864 4 0	...
Sahilpore ...	11th ditto	24,731 0 0	24,731 0 0	1,659 19 0	438 38 0	...	1,805 28 0	3,397 5 0	...
Dorrah ...	11th ditto	16,000 0 0	14,782 0 0	1,645 21 0	314 24 0	40 7 0	903 20 0	3,000 35 0	...
Seraya ...	11th ditto	16,000 0 0	5,625 0 0	1,540 12 0	8 6 0	44 12 0	2,581 20 0	4,552 10 0	...
Jamhpore ...	10th ditto	10,000 0 0	No return.	173 28 0	42 13 0	...	1,141 38 0	1,687 34 0	...
Gaghatote ...	12th ditto	32,000 0 0	6,053 0 0	2,135 0 0	...	...	...	2,135 0 0	...
Other ...	...	10,000 0 0	No return.	713 19 0	61 15 0	555 23 0	694 0 0	1,935 29 0	...
Total		567,002 0 0	351,019 0 0	31,700 50 0	2,541 11 0	2,162 24 0	20,304 2 0	50,704 10 0	...

* Return for last fortnight not received.

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Work.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number on charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
SHAPORE CIRCLE.										
MR. J. SMITH,—Superintendent.										
1 Tank-digging at Mahomedpore Ailum	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Mircha Gaudharp	98	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Akhtarpore	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Mithwaripore	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto Shahaspore	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto River-shra	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
7 Ditto Harpore Arrarah	284	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....
8 Ditto Asandipore Maybharh	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
9 Ditto Chaudpore	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....
10 Ditto Sadadlanpore	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
11 Ditto Shahaspore Mircha	82	34	58	82	34	58	.....
Total	1,054	34	58	1,054	34	58	274

CHUTWARA CIRCLE.

Mr. J. D. BLAKE, Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Dhumra .....	.....	.....	.....	130	64	18	130	64	18	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	130	64	18	130	64	18	278

KARHARI CIRCLE.

Mr. W. CAMPBELL,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Bitoily .....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	10	2	1	.....
2 Ditto Buckswara .....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	1	25	2	1	.....
3 Ditto Bishan .....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	18	1	1	.....
4 Ditto Barwan .....	.....	.....	.....	30	2	2	30	2	2	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	83	7	5	83	7	5	235

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.

Mr. R. PARK,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Mulmullah .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Chapthal .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Dhunautre .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
4 Ditto Narayanpore .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	7	2	1	169

BHATONLIAH CIRCLE.

Mr. W. O. MACGREGOR,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Paknely .....	.....	.....	.....	26	19	11	26	19	11	.....
2 Ditto Luckhmesnaron .....	.....	.....	.....	53	24	15	52	24	15	.....
3 Ditto Barra Goup .....	.....	.....	.....	25	21	13	36	21	19	.....
4 Ditto Misonniah .....	.....	.....	.....	30	22	13	30	22	13	.....
5 Ditto Ghucore .....	.....	.....	.....	33	26	15	35	26	16	.....
6 Ditto Bhatnarpore Mamoon .....	.....	.....	.....	51	26	16	51	26	16	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	230	140	83	230	140	83	382

SINGHIAH CIRCLE.

Mr. C. H. POPE,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Shukporeah .....	.....	.....	.....	51	24	9	51	24	9	.....
2 Ditto Jimpore .....	.....	.....	.....	32	18	8	33	18	8	.....
3 Ditto Manickpore Pachra .....	.....	.....	.....	30	41	14	39	41	16	.....
4 Ditto Kurth .....	.....	.....	.....	35	19	8	33	19	8	.....
5 Ditto Fira .....	.....	.....	.....	38	16	6	38	16	6	.....
6 Ditto Gurmah .....	.....	.....	.....	166	110	57	166	110	56	.....
7 Ditto Ramnarpore .....	.....	.....	.....	147	79	23	147	79	23	.....
8 Ditto Arthonde .....	.....	.....	.....	190	40	18	90	40	18	.....
9 Ditto Karpore .....	.....	.....	.....	76	36	17	78	36	17	.....
10 Ditto Chik Bahah .....	.....	.....	.....	30	24	11	38	24	11	.....
11 Ditto Karhan .....	.....	.....	.....	30	24	11	30	24	11	.....
12 Ditto Bhatnarpore .....	.....	.....	.....	64	19	7	64	19	7	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	537	484	188	537	484	188	400

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.—(Continued.)

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Name of relief work	Number on daily wages			Number on piece-work			Total number of laborers			Average daily number of recipients on charitable relief
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1 Tank-digging at Dargah No. 1				24			24			
2 Ditto Dargah No. 2				6			6			
3 Ditto Chundabih				11			11			
4 Ditto Hajepore				111	50	31	111	50	31	
Total				155	50	31	155	50	31	850

CHITWARAH (UNDER MR. G. D. BLAKE).

1 Repairing of Shapore road				243			243			
2 " of Lalgunce road				196			196			

KARAHARI (UNDER MR. W. CAMPBELL).

1 Repairing of Bistady road				223	27	72	223	27	72	
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SINGHLAH (UNDER MR. C. H. POPE).

1 Repairing of Bismorah Road				20	18	22	76	48	22	
2 " of Ardhach Road				37	11	4	37	11	4	
3 " of Mohulah Road				21	7	4	31	7	4	
4 " of Ramdoulah Road				12	9	11	12	9	14	
5 " of Babur Road				46	5	3	46	5	3	
6 " of Shapore Road				28	2	1	28	2	1	
Total				166	110	110	166	110	110	
Grand total				3,788	946	945	3,788	946	945	2,501

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF GRAIN.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the gulsahs of Hajepore sub-division for the fortnight ending 14th June 1874

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total Allocation of Government grain.	Total quantity grain stored, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	Total Quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.		
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajepore	14th June 1874	10,290	1,935 21 12	128 20 0	.....	128 20 0
Mohoa		.....	2,855 9 0	55 23 0	801 12 4	858 5 4
Lalgunce		.....	200 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0
Shapool		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmyi		.....	232 17 8	.....	215 19 12	215 19 12
Bhatoulee		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karahari		.....	.....	19 20 5	.....	19 20 5
Total		.....	5,129 8 4	214 33 8	1,016 33 0	1,231 25 8

* A large quantity of grain has been received during the last week into the sub-division, but as no returns have been received from the different gulsahs, the amount cannot be shown here.

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX A. OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE	Work.	NUMBER ON DAILY WORKS.			NUMBER OF PIECE-WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore	4 Tanks				694			694		
	1 Backhat road				163	108	108	163	108	108
Dhaloo	2 Tanks				474			474		
	1 Poomah and Mouffepore road	24	113	63				24	113	63
Poomah	7 Tanks	894			840			1,734		
	1 Birwalee road	43						43		
	Bahupatty land				37			37		
	Bahwa land				80			80		
	Poomah road				481	4		481	4	1
Jitwarpore	3 Tanks				Returns not received.					
	1 Jitwarpur and Dulaisgeral road.		4	10	71			71	4	10
Bahlempore	3 Tanks	43	41	42	73	11	13	116	52	55
	Bahlempore roads				330	419	189	1,427	419	189
	Bahwara and Shimpore road				425	113	339	443	113	339
	Bahwara and Lamsa road									
Dulaisgeral	4 Tanks	13	8	13	207			270	4	13
	1 Dulaisgeral and Tembar-hara road.	320		121	80			400	320	121
	Dulaisgeral and Narhan road		36	14	150			150	36	14
	Ganges embankment				2,951	62	67	2,951	53	57
Marsingpore	1 Tank	260			10			228		
	Marsingpore village road	27						27		
Shahpore Undi	1 Tank				107			107		
	Mahwa and Dulaisgeral road	13						13		
Total								9,390	1,221	954

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B. OF GRAIN.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total statement of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other divisions.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the fortnight ending 14th July.	Estimated grain expenditure of the fortnight ending 14th July.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to laborers.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Tajpore	1st May.	Mds.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Unsettled grain statement has been received.	Mds.
Tajpore		10,000	2,895 20 0	185 0 0	245 18 12			133 14 12	603 83 8		
Poomah		8,500	8,500 0 0	67 28 0	65 22 10	460 0 0		896 10 8	1,484 21 2		
Chandchar		12,000									10,000
Aranga		5,000									
Bahlempore		24,000									
Shahpore Undi		10,000									

* There was actually stored at Poomah ... Mds. S. Ch. 17,876 20 0

The difference between this and figures shown in column 4 is considered available for that part of the Budder sub-division near Poomah.

C. T. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 689, dated Durbhunga, the 15th June 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE Esq., Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three Sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. We have now passed from the brassy heat of the 29th of May into the rainy season. Day by day in the earlier part of this past fortnight, the rain clouds came gathering from the east, and have since given us copious showers day and night, breathing agricultural life into the whole population. Ploughs are everywhere at work. Cultivation seed, of which, according to the statement of every villager, not a maund was forthcoming in some villages, has mysteriously appeared everywhere, and the greater part of the country will, by the time these lines leave the office, have been sown. In Mudhoobunnee seed-grain is selling at Rs. 2 per maund in the bazar. In all the lower lands, wide expanses of dhan are to be

seen green and refreshing; the mango crop has turned out far better than was anticipated, and suttoo and mango-quash mixed, will form the midday meal of many thousands for the next month.

3. From the Durbhunga narrative I extract the following:—

"Everywhere I went I found ploughing actively going on, mostly, however, in lands which produce the bladoi crop. In Bahera, I am informed, over half of the crop has been sown. Lands not usually tilled with this crop have been sown with it, in preference to keeping them for their usual crop, rice. This is a significant fact. Dhan has been sown more largely in the eastern parts of Bahera and in Singhia than elsewhere. The reports are reassuring as regards the condition of this dhan."

"The people are gaining heart greatly. The rains seem to have put life into them. The applications for seed-grain have become few. The people know they will be better employed in sowing the seed they possess. I never did believe there was much cause for apprehension on the question of sufficiency of seed-grain in the hands of the people."

4. From Poopree the accounts are very encouraging:—

"During the last fortnight we have had frequent falls of rain, notably on the 5th instant, when four inches fell in the space of a few hours at Poopree. On my last ride through the sub-division (within the last week), I everywhere found agricultural operations in full swing. Dhan, murwa, sama, sathi, makai, & urhur, were everywhere being sown; and although want of seed is in places complained of, yet a good shower has a wonderful effect in bringing it to light. A few days ago two maliks, sharers in the same village, applied to me for advances. One of them hoped that I would lend him Rs. 4,000 to buy dhan-seed for his ryots; the other opportunely enough wished me to purchase dhan-seed from himself which was stored in the village in question. I proposed to advance No. 1 some grain, and that he should exchange it with No. 2 for seed, so they both went away sorrowful, for it was cash that they both wished for."

5.—Price-current for the fortnight under report.

Name of place.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Maize.	Indian corn.	Gram.
Durbhunga	11 10 12		12 10 11	13		12 1
Bahera	13		12 10 15	16		10 1
Bahera	10 1		12 10 15	13		13
Bahera	10 1		12 10 15	12		13 1
Mudhoobunnee	10		9 10 15	12	12	12
Lachua	10		13 10 15	12		
Lachua	10		10 10 15			13
Dachua	10		10 10 15	13		
Khopra	11	16	13 10 15	14	14	13
Keopra	10		13 10 15	15		13
Mudhoobunnee	9	15	11 10 15	13	13	12
Audhramit		not received.				
Lowahia		15	12 10 15	14	16	13
Keopra		15	9 10 15	13	12	14
Bahera	11	15	9 10 15	13	12	14
Bahera	12		12 10 15	15		14
Jalal	10 1	15 1	10 10 11	15 1		16
Gusbaria						

5. Condition of the people.—As the year progresses there is the less to report. The old tales of suffering, distress and emaciation are of the past. The grain has reached its destination. All vacancies have been filled. Every department has fallen into a working groove. The rainfall has been copious. The prospects of the coming crops are good, and there is but little to form the material or groundwork of a narrative.

6. The sub-divisional officer of Mudhoobunnee reports: "The condition of the people can now be pronounced to be, on the whole, very satisfactory." Mr. Wight, who has recently taken charge of the Kutchra circle, writes: "It would be impossible for any one unacquainted with the facts to discover from an inspection of the villages that there had been distress."

The Magistrate of Durbhunga reports the condition of those in the receipt of gratuitous relief as satisfactory. "A careful examination of this class, village-by-village, has been undertaken, with the result that a large number have been reduced who are now quite capable of earning their own bread."

7. Medical scrutiny of all classes, including the paupers, has been undertaken by Dr. MacDonell, through the Poopree circle. The following are the percentages:—

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amongst persons on charitable relief.	Labouring population.
POOPREE	Normal	27	94.75
	Under-fed	59	4.75
	Emaciated	14	.5
SEEBNUGGAR	Normal	41	90
	Under-fed	34	10
	Emaciated	25	.....
OTHER DISTRICT	Normal	35	85
	Under-fed	44	15
	Emaciated	21	.....

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amount persons on charitable relief.	Labouring population.
PARIHAR	Normal	36	94
	Under-fed	41	6
	Emaciated	23	.....
SOORSUND	Normal	30	83
	Under-fed	57	15-66
	Emaciated	13	1-33
JALEH	Normal	40	90
	Under-fed	38	10
	Emaciated	22	.....
NOTRUNGA	Normal	24	94
	Under-fed	44	4
	Emaciated	32	2
BUNGAON	Normal	33	94
	Under-fed	54	6
	Emaciated	13	.....

8. This is for the whole of the relief circles of this sub-division. The normal condition here ranges from 72 to 86, whilst in the more distressed tracts of Durbhunga the conditions were, for normal, 55-5 only. The under-fed here range from 59 to 14, although in one case, the northern one at Soorsund, this class is quoted at 24. The average for the same class at Durbhunga is 23-4.

In Mudhoobunnee, the numbers receiving tickets have been largely increased during the fortnight, as the relief officers have taken over the distribution of relief from the Raj officers.

9. While Dr. MacDonell has run through the Poooree circles, Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, has done the same in Seotamurhee. He reports the entire absence of disease out of 50 children found in a gathering of 500 persons. At Amoa 10 only were anemic, and 3 emaciated. I personally attach great weight to these figures, as being evidence to those who saw the earlier state of the population in March, of how really effective must have been the circle relief arrangements, when in a distant corner of a great division, away on the frontier of Nepal, only 13 per cent. of children are found at all approaching emaciation.

RELIEF WORKS.

10. The system of payment in grain has been everywhere introduced, except in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, where no steps up to date have been taken. To give effect to the Government orders, Hattee, which was behindhand in this respect, has picked up ground. Mr. Aikman writes: "I have been told by the laborers that they prefer it to money payments, and the system is reported on all hands to work well. In the case of the Public Works Department, the officer in charge of the work sends a receipt to the nearest golahdar for the amount of grain that may be required; no mules are employed, but the amount due to each gang is weighed out by a paid bunniah, and made over to the headman.

11. In the case of village tanks, payments are made for the whole quantity of work measured, the laborers keeping their own tally and taking their shares.

The rain has partially stopped the work all over these three sub-divisions. In Nurayah the rain has been falling steadily every day, and large tracts of low lands are under water. In the drier lands of Poooree, the demands of agriculture have sent the figures of work-people from 25,000 to 14,463. In Mudhoobunnee the numbers have been rapidly decreasing. During the fortnight, from 153,000, the numbers have gone down to 127,000, whilst on Public Works there are 79,000 against 106,000, a total decrease of 63,000.

12. I admit I am puzzled by these figures, and the only conclusion to be gathered is that, of the 232,000 persons hitherto at work, only 63,000 were either ploughmen, or immediately in possession of land which required their attention, the rest having no agricultural employment. This can hardly be the case.

Regarding payment in grain, Mr. Magrath writes: "The late orders of Government have not yet had time to percolate through the sub-division."

13. In the Durbhunga Sub-division there is a diminution on the works of 21,000 persons in numbers. We have in this sub-division the assurance that all labor is now being paid in grain, both by the Department Public Works and the circle officers, and yet only 17,000 maunds of grain have been expended under this head. As an equivalent for the money generally expended, this amount should have been nearly trebled.

It may be the case, as explained by the Magistrate, that the group inspectors first expended the money they had in their hands, and then commenced grain payments; or it may result, as I anticipate, that grain having less attractions than money for purposes of mis-appropriation, we may discover that the grain payments are cheapest for the Government in more ways than one.

14. The following statement gives the daily average of laborers on relief :—

Name of Sub-division.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	Public Works.		Circle Officers.		Court of Wards.	
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.
Mudhoobunnee ...	232,719	69,787	9,365	73,191	80,376	...	...
Durbhunga ...	391,451	40,925	...	287,180	10,593	52,653	100
Seotamurhee ...	56,102	17,280	3,380	26,430	9,012	...	...
Pooproee ...	14,463	...	...	14,463	...	...	...
Naraya ...	8,243	...	...	8,243	...	...	...
Add other figures for Naraya, just received	85,530	8,750	...	65,468	...	11,312	...
Total ...	788,508	136,742	12,745	474,975	99,981	63,965	100

* Complete returns not received.

Consumption and Grain Sales.

15. *Pooproee*—The sales in the northern circles are not as extensive as it was anticipated they would be, now that the Nepalese are allowed to buy freely. Mr. Forbes lately visited Siripur in Nepal, and found country rice of a superior quality selling in the bāts at about the same price as cleaned Government rice. It would appear that the Nepalese bunnias have been guided by the Government price and quite prepared to undersell us slightly. Mr. Forbes reports that it is quite clear the stocks of country rice across the frontier has never yet run so low as on this side. In Durbhunga the demand for Government grain has slackened, although it is still considerable. The introduction of grain wages, which are now general, has deprived the grain dealers of a large number of customers, and has made the trade hesitate in their purchases.

16. If I analyse the figures of these sales I find that in the Durbhunga Sub-division, the largest sales have been in Durbhunga, Mahomedpore, and Hyaghat, Tulce; Hattce sub-division at Dasocta and Singhia.

17. The following statement shows the comparative sales for the past and the present fortnight :—

Name of Circle.	For fortnight ending 30th May.	For fortnight ending 13th June.
Durbhunga ...	19,210	24,227
Mahomedpore ...	28,920	38,944
Hyaghat ...	15,223	22,755
Warisunggur ...	3,155	7,804
Bundhar ...	1,478	2,247
Dosowta ...	12,568	18,796
Gungdah ...	5,156	9,214
Rohur ...	3,748	8,865
Singhiya ...	9,714	11,518
Hirnee ...	1,312	2,113
Hussampur ...	2,425	5,062
Lehara ...	2,101	2,500
Total ...	1,02,010	1,54,045

This shows an increase of sales in every circle.

18. In Mudhoobunnee the figures of comparative sales are as follows :—

NAME.	Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.	
	Sales to the public.		Sales to the public.	
Mudhoobunnee	19,105	...	71,746
Oomgaon	12,338	...	21,557
Bukwah	44,022	...	43,105
Moteepur	11,569	...	19,112
Jhungbarpur	23,269	...	35,839
Kuchra	1,606	...	24,603
Total	1,11,009	...	2,20,962

The large increase of sales has been at Mudhoobunnee, Oomgaon, Jhungbarpur, and Kuchra.

19. The above figures, then, show that within the month, 3,32,871 maunds of rice have been readily purchased; whether these sales will continue as briskly is a question on which there is a great difference of opinion among local officers. I incline to the belief that they will not continue, but the sales for July will give us the average sales that we may

expect for the remaining months of July to November. Mudhoobunnee has as yet only expended 2,46,226 out of its total allotments of 11,42,350 maunds stored. Durbhunga has expended only 2,96,802 out of its stored grain. We have, then, for the present, plenty of grain, and there is no immediate necessity for anxiety as to insufficiency. In Seetamurhee I may say the same; the original 10-lakh-allotment has been reduced to 8, which, again, will shortly be reduced to 6 by a transfer of 2 lakhs to Mudhoobunnee.

20. In Seetamurhee the Government sales are not large. With a view of raising the frontier sales in Mudhoobunnee, where there has been a very great demand, I directed special sales at the more northern of the Seetamurhee granaries, but under European superintendence; only 32 maunds were sold in five hours in north Sonbursa, although the Nepaulese flocked in in large numbers. The buyers were comparatively few.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.						Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
1. Sheohur	9th June	46,173	Mds. 2,492 3,803	Mds. 1,891	Mds. 2,594	Mds. 87	11,359	4,800	
2. Amoa	7th "	40,465	Mds. 2,150	Mds. 1,040	Mds. 4,114	Mds. 133	7,553	4,000	
3. Dyoeshupra	4th "	60,947	Mds. 3,627 700	Mds. 350			1,695	1,300	
4. Bhugwanpore	3rd "	40,264	Mds. 2,150	Mds. 156		Mds. 923	2,859	1,800	
5. Murpa	4th "	35,508	Mds. 1,040	Mds. 351	Mds. 864	Mds. 151	3,375	5,000	
6. Bolahi	11th "	16,516	Mds. 2,239	Mds. 224	Mds. 14		2,807	1,400	
7. Saidpore	7th "	20,946	Mds. 5,705	Mds. 375			6,140	4,300	
8. Bhoothi	8th "	61,879	Mds. 2,675	Mds. 350		Mds. 1,865	4,195	1,000	
9. Seetamurhee	6th "	1	Mds. 6,946	Mds. 154	Mds. 1,500	Mds. 874	9,174	4,000	
10. Panchore	9th "	1	Mds. 1,041	Mds. 23	Mds. 5	Mds. 269	1,338	400	
11. Dumra	11th "	7	Mds. 677	Mds. 87	Mds. 982	Mds. 63	1,909	1,000	
12. Rajopetty	4th "	6	Mds. 243	Mds. 52	Mds. 594	Mds. 79	708	800	
13. Bastuaba	10th "	1	Mds. 573	Mds. 61	Mds. 868	Mds. 553	2,055	1,200	
14. Garba	9th "	1	Mds. 1,163	Mds. 132	Mds. 241	Mds. 280	1,816	1,000	
Total			Mds. 50,012	Mds. 5,172	Mds. 11,378	Mds. 4,517	87,079	50,900	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Poopra Sub-Division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.					
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers, &c.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Narungah	7th June, 1874 ...	15,454	2,392	83	225	184	2,681	
Faribur	7th " " " " "	41,080	5,894	304	182	399	6,469	
Boorsund	7th " " " " "	25,264	{ 1,119 } { 5,865 }	520	586	1,966	10,366	
Chorowte	7th " " " " "	28,797	{ 2,208 } { 4,490 }	656	1,141	399	8,797	
Poopro	7th " " " " "	22,000	4,995	207	124	304	5,590	
Bonpoo	7th " " " " "	22,171	3,513	143	97	63	3,534	
Sabugger	7th " " " " "	26,105	8,197	271	586	553	9,333	
Jajay	7th " " " " "	23,548	{ 1,484 } { 15,672 }	1,970	5,123	204	27,034	
Total		4,10,159	50,919	4,176	6,541	4,359	74,995	

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-districts of
Mudhoobunnee for the fortnight ending 10th June 1874.*

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, or consigned to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure or amount of night.
				By sale to the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
1 Mudhoobunnee...	8th June 1874.	2,35,000	1,68,079 1 1	71,746 35 14	1,478 54 54	542 13 81	.....	73,768 2 10	30,000*
2 Motipore	8th June 1874.	1,66,000	70,827 24 0	19,112 16 11	2,194 22 12	121 0 0	187 13 104	21,015 12 74	12,000
3 Jhangaspore ...	4th June 1874.	1,00,000	1,15,002 0 0	35,839 4 71	1,441 7 51	148 18 91	693 34 51	38,122 24 151	18,000
4 Bhakwa	4th June 1874.	2,30,000	1,80,493 29 0	48,105 2 12	6,331 10 81	.....	.....	54,436 13 44	22,000
5 Musson	5th June 1874.	1,35,000	91,136 0 0	21,531 9 2	1,443 3 0	.....	1,353 11 11	24,377 28 13	15,000
6 Kachra	2nd June 1874.	1,70,000	1,41,041 0 0	24,803 34 1	1,660 7 9	1,642 16 12	.....	27,996 18 5	15,000
Total .....	.....	11,50,000	7,46,151 5 1	2,30,936 22 21	14,549 5 1	2,404 6 0	2,564 24 12	3,40,256 20 91	12,000

* The introduction of grain payments on all works has been taken into consideration in forming these estimates.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Narayah Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, or consigned to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	Exchanged for seed grain.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.				
Narayah	9th June 74	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mohadromut		1,00,000	95,798	18,900	461	.....	136	19,596	.....	5,000	.....	815
East Patrahee		90,000	95,050	21,470	1,485	617	.....	23,572	.....	8,000	.....	1,605
West Patrahee		50,000	51,115	9,250	2,583	.....	.....	11,133	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Baroghur		1,60,000	1,53,638	21,786	8,925	68	.....	50,834	6,312	8,000	.....	Not given in results.
Mothepore		90,000	85,843	8,094	7,349	1,254	.....	17,536	6,157	5,000	.....	400
		1,50,000	1,40,168	30,983	6,724	2,346	.....	30,053	.....	15,000	.....	1,067
Total		6,40,000	6,39,102	1,10,452	26,780	4,540	136	1,41,684	13,409	42,000	.....	3,886

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, or consigned to other subdivisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.						Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Durbhunga ...	3rd June 1874 ...	1,10,000	71,734	24,227	7,274	3,693	1,830	36,524	7,000	
Mohamadpore ...	6th " "	1,72,000	1,84,960	38,944	5,096	2,273	1,708	48,021	15,000	
Ryaghat ...	7th " "	1,48,000	1,04,929	23,735	10,329	7,040	1,736	42,786	10,000	
Warrianagur ...	7th " "	1,00,000	99,000	7,504	3,402	6,883	2,239	19,896	8,000	
Banchhar ...	6th " "	85,000	83,000	2,347	3,908	1,374	837	8,511	4,000	
Total ...		6,15,000	4,63,643	95,977	30,974	11,178	7,391	1,54,830	64,000	

REMARKS.—Fractions of a maund are omitted from calculation.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Hatties Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other subdivisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.					Estimated grain expenditure of the revenue.	Remarks.
				By sale to public, or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dasowta	3rd June 1874	2,14,000	1,55,575	18,796	11,164	7,387	960	38,333	10,000	
Ganadiah	3rd "	1,32,000	1,35,000	9,214	5,400	1,812	1,757	17,783	8,000	
Bonar	5th "	2,07,000	1,79,800	8,865	4,852	1,472	1,333	16,732	8,000	
Singhia	5th "	80,000	64,906	11,518	10,554	2,468	3,431	28,971	6,000	
Hirnee	3rd "	64,000	52,541	2,115	5,408	4,882	1,845	14,953	6,000	
Nasunpur	5th "	21,000	35,144	5,002	8,253	303	994	14,554	2,500	
Lehrab	5th "	54,000	66,147	2,500	5,500	1,818	2,512	12,330	3,500	
Total		7,86,000	6,78,707	58,088	51,125	20,104	12,048	1,41,543	64,000	Fractions of a munda are omitted from calculation.

IMPORTATIONS.

I find private imports of the coarser grains coming into Durbhunga. I can hear of no probable imports of rice grain into Durbhunga at all.

Seetamurhee is better off in this respect. Mr O'Reilly reports: "On Sunday I noticed rice imported by private traders, which is being sold at the same rate as Government rice. In Nepal, rice is selling at 10 to 10½ seers per rupee. I hear also of Nepanlese traders bringing in a better class of rice, and exchanging it for our cargo rice."

Since the late heavy falls of rain I have asked for information in all quarters if prices have at all been affected thereby. The answer is in the negative, except at Durbhunga, where prices are a shade lower.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

21. The amounts of grain stored are as follows:—

	Mds.
Seetamurhee	834,011
Mudhoobunnee	746,129
Naraya	639,162
Durbhunga, including Hatties	1,142,350
Total	2,361,652

ADVANCES.

22. These advances are chiefly occupying attention, but the difficulties attending the giving are very great. The most preposterous applications are made. The Mudhoobunnee sub-divisional officer reports: "Some progress has been made in giving advances both of food-grain and seed to cultivators. Large numbers of applicants for advances have, however, on finding that money cannot be obtained, refused to accept grain. The hopelessness of obtaining even an approximately truthful statement from the villagers is very trying to all the officers concerned. The villagers of Bissumberpore with closed hands implored assistance, as they were on the verge of starvation. They asked for an amount which they never can repay. On inquiry it transpired that the farmer had just given them Rs. 400 worth of rice. This incident is connected with the Mahomedpore circle, but is a type of what is going on everywhere. Naturally officers are afraid of being duped.

23. The following statement shows the advances already made:—

Name of circle or sub-division.	Advance in money.	Advance in grain.
Durbhunga	2,058	3,603
Mahomedpore	1,297	2,278*
Hyaghaut	4,331	7,046
Wansnuggur	787	6,382
Bhandhar	...	1,874
Dasowta	11,432	10,858
Gungdhar	8,673	1,812
Rohar	5,000	1,478
Singhia	7,897	2,428
Hirnee	9,777	4,920
Hussunpore	749	105
Seyra	12,467	1,818
Poopree	...	6,341
Seetamurhee	...	2,264
Naraya	Not received.	...
Total	64,418	53,202

* Later returns not received. A special officer is on deputation in this circle for making advances.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

24. As regards charitable relief, the recipients now number 139,871, excluding Seetamurhee and Naraya for the latter of these from returns just received, add 22,383, total 162,254. The daily average in Durbhunga and Hathee numbers 111,178 persons, which is an increase of 8,562 over the daily average of the last fortnight. The numbers are increasing, and it is anticipated that in Durbhunga alone there may soon be 130 to 150,000 persons. The following statement may not be without interest:—

	Receiving Govern- ment relief at Home.	In Poor-house.
Durbhunga	9,595	154
Mohamedpore	7,884	81
Hyaghat	8,571	...
Warrismuggur	6,396	23
Bandhar	5,110	...
Dasowta	15,159	81
Gunngdar	6,649	...
Rohur	9,144	65
Singhia	14,802	196
Hirnee	8,000	...
Hussanpore	15,000	33
Lehra	3,930	...
Total	110,540	638

There are, then, in this sub-division, 638 persons in poor-houses, and 110,540 receiving Government relief.

25. In Poopree sub-division the distress is far less. There are only 413 in poor-houses and 6,903 in village relief lists.

The figures of persons on charitable relief, then, are as follows:—

Seetamurhee	Not received.
Poopree	7,316
Durbhunga	37,819
Hathee	73,359
Mudhoobunnee	21,417
Naraya	Not received.
Since received	22,383

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Seetamurhee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Present expenditure.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, &c.,	48,629	8	4	8,349	0	0	56,979	1	4
Compensation to Railway Company	.....			.....			.....
Package and incidentals ... ..	.....			.....			.....
Storage	19,918	11	9	300	0	0	20,218	11	9
Charitable relief	3,37,930	15	½	.....			3,37,930	15	½
Public works	8,21,568	6	2	13,250	0	0	8,34,818	6	2
Miscellaneous	78,809	4	0	.....			78,809	4	0
Purchase of grain by Government	.....			3,225	5	6	3,225	5	6
Transport of Government grain ...	10,27,279	5	4	22,693	0	0	10,49,972	5	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed	62,300	0	0	.....			62,300	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350	0	0	.....			2,350	0	0
Loans to municipalities and town- ships ... ..	.....			.....			.....
Loans under the land improvement Act	81,761	4	10	.....			81,761	4	10
	24,80,447	7	5½	47,817	14	6	24,78,265	5	11½

Mudkoobunnee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Present expenditure.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to last fortnight	14,79,361	1	11½						
Salaries, &c.			6,380	1	2			
Compensation to Railway Com- pany					
Package and incidentals					
Storage					
Charitable relief			2,011	8	0			
Public Works			1,00,835	5	0			
Miscellaneous			440	3	0			
Purchase of grain by Govern- ment					
Transport of Government grain					
Advances to trustworthy resi- dents for purchase of grain.					
• support of ryots, and purchase of seed					
Advances to traders for purchase of grain					
Loans to municipalities and townships					
Loans under the land improve- ment Act					
Permanent advance			801	2	0			
Village work			3,15,673	1	2½			
Total	14,79,361	1	11½	4,35,141	4	4½	19,14,502	6	4

Durhhanga.

Salaries, establishments and office contingencies	8,598	0	1	4,518	1	9	13,116	1	10
Package and incidentals	241	10	0	.....			241	10	0
Storage, including building and repairs	15,048	14	6	.....			15,048	14	6
Charitable Relief	48,725	15	3	4,669	13	10	53,395	13	1
Public Works	2,92,115	9	2	40,000	0	0	3,32,115	9	2
Miscellaneous	1,14,984	13	9	386	12	0	1,15,371	9	9
Advances for transport of Govern- ment grain	76,770	0	0	9,882	15	6	86,653	7	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	4,190	0	0	.....			4,190	0	0
Advances to traders	12,475	0	0	.....			12,475	0	0
„ to zemindars to help their ryots	33,725	0	0	.....			33,725	0	0
Advances, land improvements	18,260	0	0	.....			18,260	0	0
„ ryots	1,100	0	0	.....			1,100	0	0
„ Purchase of bullocks	36,060	0	0	.....			36,060	0	0
Total	6,62,295	6	7	59,457	11	1	7,21,753	1	8

Grand total of the three sub-divisions 51,14,520 13 11½

C. T. METCALFE,
Additional Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of store-house.	Amount of grain stored.
1. Seetamurhee	1,14,129
2. Dumra	2,592
3. Shiohur	46,173
4. Sursund	44,847
5. Sinhursah	20,526
6. Jalleh	65,348
7. Cherout	63,960
8. Dyneebuprah	29,971

Name of store-house.	Amount of grain stored.
9. Dighee ...	4,792
10. Mijorgunge ...	2,000
11. Bhoothy ...	36,361
12. Ethurwah ...	31,976
13. Marpa ...	33,898
14. Punguon ...	35,171
15. Nurkatiah ...	7,976
16. Amra ...	31,179
17. Nurgah ...	19,144
18. Bela ...	21,006
19. Kumtowl ...	26,608
20. Bhugwanpore ...	40,264
21. Morsund ...	29,946
22. Belahy ...	19,616
23. Poojree ...	34,266
24. Raupore ...	37,144
25. Sibnagur ...	31,624
26. Parihar ...	19,994
Total ...	834,911

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in *Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.*

Name of store-house.	Arrived at final destination.
	Mds. S. C.
Mudhoobunnee ...	73,200 21 1
Pundowl ...	61,983 0 0
Kewan ...	32,895 0 0
Bemputti ...	1,02,232 0 0
Palee ...	28,809 0 0
Arer ...	16,000 0 0
Hoolakbé ...	30,538 0 0
Phart ...	30,350 0 0
Deodha ...	30,252 0 0
Korahya ...	28,952 30 0
Khojowah ...	64,932 0 0
Ladma ...	31,016 0 0
Naradh ...	25,592 0 0
Jhangharpore ...	74,180 0 0
Sorio ...	41,722 0 0
Radhpore ...	45,409 24 0
Basdeopore ...	34,118 0 0
Total ...	7,46,129 35 1

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in *Durbhunga Sub-division.*

	Allotment.	Delivered.	Date.
Mahomedpore ...	1,72,000	1,84,890	June 6th.
Durbhunga ...	1,10,000	71,734	" 3rd.
Hyanghat ...	1,46,000	1,04,929	" 7th.
Warisnuggur ...	1,10,000	99,090	" 7th.
Bundhar ...	85,000	53,000	" 6th.
Lehra ...	54,000	66,147*	" 10th.
Dosowta ...	2,14,000	1,58,575	" 3rd.
Rohar ...	2,08,000	1,78,430	" 5th.
Gungdah ...	1,32,000	1,33,000	" 3rd.
Hirmi ...	64,000	52,541	" 3rd.
Liughia ...	80,000	54,806	" 3rd.
Hussunpore ...	34,000	35,148	" 5th.
Total ...	13,99,000	11,42,350	

Exclusive of over 8,000 maunds removed.

No. 3111F, dated Sarun, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the fortnight ending 18th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazar.

PRIVATE trade has been less active this fortnight. At Revelgunge the importations, which last fortnight amounted to 50,800 maunds, had decreased by 21,000 maunds. In the Sewan Sub-division, too, importations had somewhat fallen off. The bazars in the interior generally have, however, continued to be sufficiently supplied. While importations have diminished, prices have in many places somewhat fallen. This fall in prices is due partly to the favorable prospects held out by the early setting in of the rains, but in some measure also, no doubt, to the effect of the large grain advances to the cultivators now being made.

2. In the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight the imports were, at Revelgunge, 38,700 maunds; at Dooreegunge, 3,580 maunds; at Maharajgunge, 1,301 maunds; from Chumparan, 835 maunds; and from Patna 941 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot, Chumparan, and Patna, amounted to 11,175, 1,606, and 145 maunds respectively.

3. Major Jackson, in charge of the relief sub-division of Chupra, consisting of the Chupra thana, reports as follows:—

"Having been principally engaged in ascertaining the general wants of the inhabitants in Chupra thana, caused by the failure of the past year's crops, I have had little opportunity of personally examining into the state of the bazars, but have, wherever the occasion offered, inquired into the subject. From Semaria to Cheeraud, and on to Singhai Ghât, there is no want of grain, large stores existing in several places. In the interior the tehsildar informs me the small bazars are tolerably well supplied, petty bunias bringing their small stocks on the days fixed for the fairs to different points in the district, whence the villagers can supply themselves."

4. Mr. Tonnerte, in charge of the Manjhee sub-division, comprising the Manjhee thana, makes the following report:—

"I believe that all over the sub-division there is food to be had, but the prices have well nigh put it out of the reach of most of the people."

"There are no considerable marts in the sub-division. The major part of its supplies is drawn from Revelgunge and Maharajgunge. The people at Manjhee trust mostly to Revelgunge bazar for their food."

"During my frequent rides through the country, I have not seen more than twenty peck-bullocks carrying grain."

5. Mr. Barry's narrative for the Purna sub-division has not yet been received. In one of his diaries he notes the fact of grain being reported scarce in the Jelapore and Tehtee circles. Large advances of Government grain are, however, being made there.

6. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division.

"The bazars in this sub-division continue to be fully supplied. According to the returns received, private importations have not been so large during the past fortnight as during the previous one. I am inclined to think that this is owing more to the imperfect means we have at our disposal for collecting information regarding importations than to an actual falling off in the amount of grain imported. Some of the persons employed in collecting the information have other duties to perform (two of them being Abkari darogas), and may, therefore, fail to obtain full information regarding the importations. From the returns received during the fortnight, the imports at Siswan, Darowlee, Sewan, and Guthni, amounted to 60,682 maunds of food-grains. No reports have been received regarding exportation."

As a similar cause must have operated during previous periods of report, the falling off in importations can hardly be due to the reason assigned.

7. Regarding the Hutwah sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

"Imports from Goruckpore on the north and Guthni on the south still continue on a small scale."

"Prices have fallen in the bazars, partly owing to the improvement in prospects from the recent rain, but mainly to the increase of supply in the hands of the people, due to the large advances in grain which have been given out."

Prices-current List.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	RATE PER RUPEE.	
	Hutwah bazar.	Meergunge bazar.
Rice ...	S. C. 11 4	S. C. 11 4
Dal ...	14 4	14 4
Gram ...	16 0	16 0
Batley ...	17 2	16 12
Wheat ...	13 8	13 0
Pesa ...	15 6	15 6
Makai...		

8. *Kind and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts, and at the thanas and outposts, are given in the annexed statement.

9. *Stock of food in the hands of the people.*—On this head Major Jackson reports as follows, and judging by the number of applicants for advances of Government grain, his conclusion has general application:—

"It is extremely difficult to get any information on this point. I can only gauge it by the appearance of the applicants for relief, and the numbers of these which pour in daily. The ryots are not very clamorous, but still evidence exists that such stores must be dwindling down and must be supplemented by aid from Government.

10. Mr. Tonnerre, the sub-divisional officer of Manjhee, writes thus:—

"In every village through which I have been, the ryots complained of great scarcity of food. The better classes, those who will not go on to the relief works, are now suffering much, and are unanimous in saying that they could not have lived but for the timely advances of grain which they receive from Government. This they tell me wherever I go."

Rainfall.

11. There has been general rain throughout the district, and agricultural operations are in most places in progress. Here at Chupra there has been a fall of about 3 inches.

12. Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

"It rained on the 21st May, the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th June. The rain was general over the sub-division on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and was heavy enough to do much good."

13. Regarding the Masurukh sub-division Mr. Hudson reports:—

"The first indication in this sub-division of the approaching rains was given by a very violent storm of wind and a fall of 2 inches of rain at Rajaputty on 1st instant. On the 2nd also the relief superintendent reported rain from Maharajgunge. After this slight partial showers fell in many places during the ensuing week; but the commencement of the rainy season may be fairly dated from the 10th instant, when a steady downpour, unpreceded by thunder, continued for several hours during the day."

14. The following is the Sewan sub-divisional officer's report:—

"During the first week of the fortnight slight rain fell on three occasions, but during the second week we have had heavy falls of rain frequently. The total fall during the fortnight, as measured by the gauge at Sawan, was 5·61 inches. The rains may now be said to have regularly set in."

Mr. Ratray says that "rain has been heavy and pretty general throughout the sub-division during the past fortnight, and labor in the fields is coming into demand."

15. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head—

"The rainfall has varied greatly in different parts of the sub-division, being greatest at Hutwa and in the extreme north-western Zillah Marur, and least in Bhoery* and Dhubowl zillahs, where, until yesterday, none had fallen sufficient to do any good; yesterday's rain was, I believe, pretty general. At Hutwa the rainfall was—

* Very heavy rain in these zillahs on 13th.

June 7th	...	...	...	1·34
" 8th	...	...	...	3·04
" 9th	...	...	...	·10
" 10th	...	...	...	1·53
" 12th	...	...	...	·80
				—
				6·81
" 13th	...	...	...	·98
				—
Total	...	...	...	7·79

State of the Crops.

16. The *ckena* has, after all, turned out in most places a fair crop, and, where standing, has been greatly benefited by the timely rain. Indigo prospects have also improved, the rain admitting of fresh sowings.

17. Of Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson writes thus—

"The only crops on the ground at present are *ckena*, confined to the environs of villages where irrigation from wells can be had. These are very flourishing. Ploughing is now going on largely in consequence of the recent rainfall."

18. Mr. Tonnerre reports of the Manjhee sub-division,—

"Ploughing has begun everywhere, the rain has softened the ground very considerably, and sowing will soon begin. There is a considerable quantity of millets as far as I could see, and I have frequently seen patches of dhaa ready to be transplanted: *kodo* and *sathes* have been sown in several parts of the thana. I think that seed is procurable by those who have the money. I am pushing on the advances as rapidly as possible. There is a scarcity of plough-cattle, and I have seen whole fields untouched because the ryots had no cattle.

"Many have been obliged to sell theirs to supply themselves with food; mahajuns have seized others for debts due, and many have died."

19. Seed-grain is, I believe, everywhere procurable by those who have the means, and advances for the purchase both of seed and of plough-cattle are being made wherever needed.

20. Concerning the Musnuk sub-division, Mr. Hudson writes—

"Besides the early sowings of bhadoi and aghaanee crops on particularly favoured spots which have retained their moisture, there is no crop calling for attention now except the *cheena*. It is the first time that I have ever seen this crop in any great abundance, and it would be impossible to fail of remarking its luxuriance and rapid growth, the facility with which it is raised, and the extraordinary aptitude with which it fills up the driest and most hopeless interval in the agricultural year. On my way to Rajaputty on the 12th, I could not but notice how this crop was flourishing in the neighbourhood of Doomarsun, where otherwise the country is all waste and barren."

21. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan submits the following report :—

"The young crops on the ground have been greatly benefited by the rain which we have had during the past fortnight, and the ryots are now busy ploughing their lands and sowing the remainder of their bhadoi and early and late rice crops. Murwa is being transplanted."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports as follows of the crops in thana Sewan :—

"Since my last report on the subject, there has been rain several times in different parts of this ilaka, which has done considerable good towards agriculture. Every standing crop looks green and in full thriving state. The sugarcane that was subjected to the severity of excessive heat and west winds, has now begun to resuscitate; marwa, tenguni, &c., are already sown, and janera also is being sown in that part of the ilaka where it had rained sufficiently. Paddy seeds are, also, being sown in suitable fields. In short, works in agriculture at present are busily going on."

Of thana Darowlee he writes—

"The state of the crops is much the same as in Sewan thana. The ilakas of Mairwah and Siswan outposts have got good showers of rain on different dates, but those of Darowlee khas and Baghoonathpore have not been so fortunate in this respect. The rain of the 2nd fell everywhere, but not everywhere in the same quantity. The standing crops, viz. millet and sugarcane, &c., are well thriving. Indigo seeds, sown long ago, are now germinating; marwa, kodo, tenguni, &c., are mostly sown by this time, but sowing janera has not commenced as yet."

"Since the Sub-Deputy Collector visited the Darowlee thana there has been a copious fall of rain both in Darowlee khas and Baghoonathpore outpost."

"Of the Barowlee thana the Sub-Deputy Collector says: It is the most fortunate of the thanas of this sub-division in respect to rain. The standing crops look deep green and thriving, and give full hope for the future. Indian-corn has commenced to be sown in the north-western part of the thana, and in some other places, too, where the soil had sufficient moisture. Kodo, murwa, sawan, tenguni, and other bhadoi crops, are being busily sown, and in many fields previously sown the seeds have germinated. Paddy in chowrs has grown up to 6 to 9 inches. In short, every crop at present gives a fair prospect."

22. Regarding the Hatwa sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus—

"The *cheena* is a very fair crop indeed, and what remains in the fields will all be gathered in within the next week."

"Murwa is being planted out where rain has fallen in sufficient quantities. The early *dhau* in the northern zillahs looks well. Makai is now being sown largely. There is at present every prospect of a bhadoi harvest about 10 or 12 days earlier than usual, and if this prospect continues, the period for which actual famine was apprehended, will be greatly lessened."

23. The prospect here held out is a general one, and this merciful interposition of Providence is a subject for much thankfulness, and has greatly alleviated the anxiety hitherto felt as to the future.

Condition of the people.

24. Though the favorable expectations of the next harvest have removed a cause of dread as regards the more distant future, the condition of the people cannot but continue to be a source of constant anxiety during this month and the following months of July and August. Throughout these hard times there has been but little diminution in the pressure put upon the ryots by their zemindars and mahajuns, and with the exhaustion of the local stocks, a very large proportion of the entire population will remain dependent on Government support throughout these months.

25. Regarding the Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson reports as follows :—

"No actual cases of starvation have come to my notice. Mr. Becher reports the people about Gurkha to be apparently somewhat hard-pressed. This shall meet with my personal attention in a few days, and immediate steps will be taken to relieve them should there appear occasion for it. Few applications from that district have, however, come in, and it may appear that they are no worse off than their neighbours. A report will be made at once, should it appear necessary to act at once."

26. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports thus—

"Amongst those who come for advances, I have seen several people in such a weekly condition that I have had to give them there and then charitable relief, to last them a few days till the lists, &c., were ready."

"It is needless to say that there are numbers of emaciated people amongst those who seek charitable relief. They are all being provided for."

27. Concerning the Musrukh sub-division, Mr. Hudson makes the following report:—

"No alteration in the condition of the people has come under my observation during the past fortnight, unless, indeed, it be one for the better, cheerfulness and activity being evoked everywhere by the assured prospect of the rains. These have now fairly set in, and agricultural operations are everywhere in progress. The labor imposed by the Government order for distribution of the stores of grain among the ryots, before the rains impede transport, has kept me a close prisoner at Musrukh during the greater part of the last 14 days, but I have spent a day at Ramcollah, and have twice been enabled to visit Rajaputty and Gopalpore. I have thus seen some 15 miles of country in the least fortunate portion of the thana, which is not, therefore, likely to mislead into over-estimation of the welfare of the whole. I have nowhere seen lands lying idle, but, as above mentioned, have observed that preparations for sowing are being actively carried on. The early rain has saved the indigo crops of Rajaputty factory to a considerable extent, and the "Mahai" will consequently provide unexpected employment for a large proportion of the laborers now on the relief works there. Indeed, Mr. Llewellyn went so far as to say that he was unwilling that any of the coolies in his neighbourhood should leave for the Soane Canal works, as there would not be more than he could find employment for during the rains.

"Baboo Taraprasad, the relief superintendent, has been on tour in the Bussuntpore thana during the whole of the past fortnight. He has been chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bagowra and Maharajgunge, but has also visited Seesay and Bussuntpore. Of the former neighbourhood he writes that the "cheena" crop about Bagowra looked better than he had seen it elsewhere, and the general condition of the people did not appear bad. He learnt that the zemindar of Indowlie, and another large landholder, Mahant Raghunandangir, had considerable stocks of grain, but that none of the ryots had any at all. Baboo Sadhu Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi are also reported to have stocks of grain.

"Of the bazars, the relief superintendent writes that there is a good supply of food at Maharajgunge and a bad one at Bagowra; and prices are higher at the latter place * * * *. In his letter * * * * dated 2nd June, the Baboo tells me that the general state of the country looks hopeful, and the cultivators are everywhere busy about their fields. On the 6th, however, being in the neighbourhood of Chainpore, and having visited Madhopore and several other villages, he says that the cultivation seemed to be at a standstill in all of them.

"The relief superintendent gives high praise to the Chainpore maliks, and also to Baboo Sadho Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi of Bagowra. The last-named native gentleman has expended Rs. 1,500 of his own money on the excavation of a tank as a relief-work; and Baboo Sadho Saran superintends a Government tank, the work on which has been performed at a very small proportionate expenditure. Baboo Gajadher Persad of Chainpore also has been supporting nearly 1,000 labourers daily in various kinds of work."

28. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan reports as follows:—

"There is no very material change to report in the condition of the people. Our relief works have not as yet been closed by the rains setting in, and the poorer classes are still able to find work on them to support themselves. Agricultural operations, which are now coming into full swing, are also giving employment to numbers, and will furnish employment for thousands more as the season advances. Arrangements are being made to enable ryots to employ people of the labouring class who may have no lands of their own to cultivate throughout the rainy season, or till the bhadoi and aghani crops are reaped. As soon as these arrangements are completed, there can be no cause for further anxiety about the people, if the bhadoi crops turn out well. For beggars and people unable to work, arrangements for the distribution of gratuitous relief have been made.

"The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports of the people in thana Sewan that they are now in far better condition. Of the people in Darowlee he says much the same; and of Barowlee, he reports that the people in this ilaka are in pretty good condition. Distress is evidently relieved, and none is now seen in extraordinary distress, and even ordinary distress is removed by means of famine relief in various shapes."

29. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"I have nothing to add to my former reports on this head."

30. *Known Cases of Misery and Starvation.*—There have been no such cases reported.

31. *Grain-thefts or Robberies.*—There have been three cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of offences against property, involving an element of theft, committed during the month of May in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively, as required by the Government circular No. 4081 of the 20th December last.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

32. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 229,585, and the number on the last day was 208,892. While the numbers have fallen off very largely in the Hutwa sub-division, they have increased elsewhere. The fact that in other parts of

the district there has been no falling off, but on the contrary an increase, is due partly to the fact that the rates at first (under a misapprehension since corrected) fixed for the sales of grain on the relief works proved unduly attractive, and partly to the circumstance that it was only towards the close of the fortnight in many parts of the district that rain fell in sufficient quantities to admit of agricultural operations being generally commenced. Still, allowing for

* As beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots and their families themselves in a year like the present, there can be no general demand for field labor until the transplanting of the crop and weeding operations are taken in hand.

agricultural operations, owing to rain at an earlier period, being undertaken sooner in the Hutwa sub-division and adjoining tracts,* it is difficult to account for the very large falling off in the numbers on the Hutwa works, except on the supposition that many of the works must have been closed; and I incline the more to this hypothesis, as I find that in the adjoining sub-divisional circle, in Barowlee thana, which has been particularly fortunate as regards rainfall, the mean daily number employed on the relief works had increased during the fortnight. Mr. Hodgkinson furnishes no explanation on this point. There is some immigration to the works from Goruckpore, showing that all are not able to obtain work there. It is proposed to close all the relief works from the 1st July; and meanwhile, in order to lessen the grain expenditure, it is in contemplation, now that the season for general agricultural operations is approaching, to reduce the daily wages to the barest subsistence rates of 1 anna 9 pies, 6 pies, and 4 pies for men, women, and children of different ages, or their equivalent in grain of 12, 9, 6, and 4 chittacks.

Sale of Grain to Labourers on the Works.

33. During the fortnight about 24,000 maunds of grain only have been sold on the works. This is due to grain sales being suspended in Chupra and Manjhee sub-divisions owing to apprehended exhaustion of stocks.

Collection and Despatch of Labourers to Some Canal Works.

34. None have yet been sent, but the first batch, though of a very limited number, is under despatch, and it is hoped that the example having been once set, many will now again agree to go.

State Emigration to British Burmah.

35. Orders have lately been received to resume operations, and head-money of one rupee for each emigrant is offered to recruiters. During next month, when the relief works are closed, it is hoped that more emigrants may be got.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

36. Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus under this head:—

"The transport of the grain which lay at Revelgunge is just finished. The last carts are expected to arrive to-day. Some 10,000 maunds remain to be supplied by Messrs. Schoone, Kilburn and Co.; it will, on arrival at Patna, be transported in boats, some up the Daba river to Umbicapore, and the rest up the Khunwali river to Chamookha and Katiaya."

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.

37. The usual statement accompanies.

Gradual expenditure from Government grain stores, and possibility of more grain being actually required.

38. The allotment of 5,56,000 has been reduced by 60,000 ordered to be sent immediately to Tirhoot; and it will be seen that 80,000 maunds have been expended up to the close of the fortnight, leaving an unexpended balance of 4,18,400 maunds. According to the data available hitherto, the advances to cultivators, if they should prove to be needed in all villages on the present scale of allotment, would, it is now found, require six lakhs of maunds alone. To this must be added for relief-works now being carried on, say, for a month and a half's expenditure in Sewan, Musrukh, and Pursah sub-divisions, and for one month's expenditure in Chuprah and Manjhee, a further quantity of grain equivalent to 1,00,000 maunds. The result would appear to be that a further allotment of about three lakhs of maunds may need to be provided, and this without allowing for wastage, or any reserve to command the market. *Vide statement enclosed.*

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

39. The statement accompanying shows the advances of grain made up to date, except for Bussuntpore, the figures for which have not been yet received; and money advances are shown under head "Financial results."

40. Mr. Hudson writes as follows under this head:—

"In the matter of advances, the Government work progresses very slowly; for the quarrels and jealousy of ryots, maliks, and thikadars seem to place a continuity of obstacles in the way of their being made. In my opinion, if the advances are to be really made in time for them to help the ryots over the crisis of their distress, the agency of the maliks must be dispensed with altogether. When, agreeably to Government instructions now in force, the

maliks are applied to either to take the advances themselves on behalf of the ryots, or to guarantee their repayment of the loan, a tangle of difficulties at once crops up; and whereas in cases where the maliks do not appear at all, and the putwari's attendance is dispensed with, the cases are soon ripe for action to be taken. In those where they do intervene, the longer the cases are labored on, the further off do they appear from consummation.

"On the one hand, the maliks will only support and be responsible for the ryots in their own 'khas' pattaes; and on the other hand, the same ryots are found both in a 'khas' patta and in an 'ijmal' one; in one that is held by a thikadar, and in one that remains in the exclusive possession of the malik: added to these causes of delay, are the attempts of persons to divert to their own ends the endeavours of Government to fulfil its obligations. For instance, the relief superintendent ascertained at a village named Madhupore, near Bugowrah, that certain parties to a case before the High Court had applied for an advance in order to construct evidence to support their claim. Again, there are maliks who reply to the Government invitation to assist their ryots by professing to have made every arrangement, and whose sole object is to avoid doing anything, and to stave off all Government intervention between them and their tenants. Such was the case at Haranator, where the relief superintendent found that absolutely nothing had been done, although the zemindar had replied to my notice warning him of an application from his ryots, by making the above declaration. It is certainly clear that if anything is to be done in time, we must act without the maliks, and a discretion to do this was given to all officers."

41. In Major Jackson's sub-division, which at present only consists of three circles, 13 group superintendents have been appointed, and the work of preparing the village lists is in progress.

42. Mr. Tonnerre, concerning the Manjhee sub-division, reports as follows:—

"The grain is being weighed out all day to those who take away the village advances.

"Nearly every morning I have ridden out into the interior, gone into villages, questioned ryots as to whether the lists were being drawn up fairly or not, &c.

"I have ascertained that maliks are quite averse to their ryots receiving Government advances; they employ every means in their power to thwart its agents; when putwarees can be got away in time it is always done, the maliks imagining thereby that they have washed their hands of the whole thing.

"When the putwaree has been set to work before the malik could interfere, the latter's only aim is to diminish the sums total of maunds and rupees as much as he can.

"A man with a large family requires 10 maunds, and the putwaree puts down four, without informing the applicant.

"Even among themselves the ryots have but one object, i.e., to be helped as soon as possible, and 'the devil take the hindmost.' If any ryot is absent from his village at the time of drawing up the list, he is omitted; no enquiries are made about him. There are many chances that in every list many are omitted who should have been included, and who apply for help after the bond has been signed and the first instalment of grain issued.

"This has happened to me three times. I shall in future delay every issue of advances for two days after the preparation of the list to allow representations to be made intine.

"Petitions are also presented by mooktars to prevent the issue of advances to such and such a one, on the ground that his land is mortgaged over and over again.

"It would take a revenue court with a large staff to dispose of such matters.

"Ryots do not hesitate sometimes to threaten the group superintendent that he may pass excessive lists for advances.

"It will be seen how many difficulties beset the drawing up of such lists with due care and yet with rapidity.

"I hold office daily, and my residence is crowded with putwarees, ryots, and beggars. I am getting everything decentralised, and all applicants will, as soon as possible, be referred to their respective circles.

"I have divided the sub-division into five circles, viz: Pursab, Ramgurh, Bunwer, Taintpore, and Chainpore. The latter I have to manage myself, as there is no person eligible for the post of circle officer in that part of the sub-division.

"I have appointed 16 group superintendents, 15 on Rs. 10, and one on Rs. 15 per month. The latter is in Chainpore, and in charge of the largest group.

"There being no one on the spot to control him, I gave him Rs. 15 to make it worth his while to retain his post."

43. I quote the following from Mr Barry's narrative (subsequently received):—

"For the purpose of making advances and for charitable relief, this sub-division has been divided into 9 circles. Of these 7 are in Pursa thana, and 2 in Dighwarraha; the latter having as yet remained in abeyance, there being no urgent distress among the people. Of the 7 circles of Pursa, the boundary and villages of the following have been carefully defined, viz:—

1. Tehtee, Mr. Macgregor, = 52 villages.
2. Telepore ditto = 36 ditto.
3. Arpa, Mr. W. L. Llewellyn = 38 ditto.
4. Nowada, Mr. Tullock = 34 ditto.
5. Cheyran Pursa, Moonsiff = 49 ditto.
6. Seetulpore, Sheik Abdool Ali = 75 ditto.

"Advances to a large extent have already been made in the first four of these circles, and the remaining two circles are in a forward state. A great number of lists have been given in to me, which belong to these circles; these lists will be sent to the circle officers for disposal. Group superintendents for every 10 or 15 villages have been appointed in all these circles at salaries from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem, and care has been taken to select men of influence and of great local knowledge. These have been readily found. So I am confident the advance will be made in a business-like manner, and that no one will get grain who is not really in need of it. The amount of grain to be given to each ryot is distinctly specified in the lists sanctioned.

"With regard to the remaining circle, viz., Merondhi, in charge of Mr. T. Wilson, nothing has been done, as Mr. Wilson has been absent during the fortnight at Durbhunga. The assistant, Mr. Simpson, at present in charge of the factory in Mr. Wilson's place, has only been a few months in the country, and is of course useless for this kind of work. If Mr. Wilson does not return soon, other arrangements will have to be made. It is said that Mr. Llewellyn of Ramoolla is looking after this circle, but I have received no replies to my letters addressed to the circle officer. The villages that do not fall into any circle, about 200 in number, will be taken up and disposed of by myself. The work is progressing, and several group superintendents have been appointed, and the villages in their groups determined. Of course great care is required to see that no one village is included in two circles or groups. But this is very difficult, as so many villages bear the same name, that mistakes will occur, and a few miles from their factories, it is astonishing how ignorant Indigo planters are.

"I have found that in some villages two circle officers have made advances; but this has arisen from the fact that both factories had leases, or thikais, of portions of the village from different proprietors, and each circle officer gave advances to his own ryots. There is no objection to this, but at my interview with circle officers (and I have seen them all), I have warned them how careful they must be in cases of this kind, to see that ryots do not take advances from both circle officers. The English circle officers are very chary in making advances, as they are directly interested in keeping their ryots solvent; for if they advance too much, the ryots will become hopelessly involved, and will be unable to pay their rents to the factories. If anything, there will be a tendency to give too little rather than too much. They report that each applicant generally gets only about three maunds for three months, which is very little, considering that, as a rule, there are six to ten persons depending on each householder. Nothing is being done in haste, and no advances are being made without careful local inquiry. I have found no difficulty in dealing with the putwarees."

44. The Sewan sub-divisional report is to the following effect:—

"Mr. Rattray reports as follows under this head:—

"The preparation of village lists is progressing fairly in most of the relief circles. Lists of 282 villages have been prepared up to date, showing an application for 43,991 maunds and 35 seers, and the grain is now in course of distribution amongst the applicants. I have great difficulties to contend against in the preparation of the lists. Zemindars, with very few exceptions, have refused to stand security for the grain now being advanced, and by their influence over their putwarees and tenants, are throwing every obstacle in my way towards the completion of the lists. Since the promulgation of the Government order putting a stop to all grain advances, except cleaned rice at 12 seers for the rupee, applications by maliks and zemindars have ceased."

"Instructions have been issued to Mr. Rattray in accordance with the Magistrate-Collector's order, to explain to all maliks, that as they are certain to be held responsible in the event for the recovery of the advances to their ryots, it is more to their interest to allow the lists to be checked by the putwarees than by preventing the attendance of the putwarees to risk persons being given advances without reasonable security."

45. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head:—

"Advances to ryots have been made on a large scale during the past fortnight. 24,411 maunds 32 seers 6 chittacks have, according to the last reports received from the different store-houses, been actually distributed."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

46. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The large falling off is due to non-receipt of most of the returns, owing to change of system under which returns are now sent to the sub-divisional officers.

47. The Chuprah sub-divisional officer, Major Jackson, reports thus:—

"For this purpose, 6 circles exist respectively at Arwa, Gurkha, two in Chuprah, one at Revelgunge, and one at Goldengunge. The relief centre at Goldengunge has only just been opened. It has been entrusted to a respectable resident of the locality, named Sew Govind Sahi, with a mohurrir and two peons to assist him. No actual disbursements have as yet been made, but a list of about 80 pardah women worthy of relief has been received, and their wants will be immediately attended to. Some distrust and fear exists in this new circle as to the meaning of the measures being taken, but this, as in other instances, will no doubt disappear as the scheme becomes better known."

48. The following may be quoted under this head from Mr. Hudson's narrative of the Musruk sub-division:—

"The relief superintendent reports to me that he has introduced the system of giving thread to poor weavers in Baboo Sadho Saran's circle. Mr. Llewellyn of Bajaputty, also,

* Note.—Whilst writing this report, fresh instructions have been received.

has a very large quantity of ready spun thread, and has instituted a search for weavers in his neighbourhood to convert it into cloth. Here at Gopalpore, as well as in my own special circle at Musarukh, the distributions on account of cotton spinning, and also of alms to the helpless, are very considerable; but I must not fail to notice a most characteristic feature of the results of Government action in the matter of charitable relief. A number of Domes, strong, able-bodied men and women, came to this relief centre yesterday to receive charity. When asked why they did not seek employment on the tanks and roads, they boldly expressed their disinclination to labor, and stoutly refused to do so. Such are some of the piratical attempts upon the Government benevolence, which throw such obstacles in the way of its being put in practice. The very thieves by profession come forward to share, as of right, in that which all parties are prone to regard as a universal dole."

40. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan has now opened a poor-house at his station where cooked food is given.

50. The following is Mr. Hodgkinson's report of the Hutwah sub-division:—

"A large increase is observable under this head.

CIRCLE.	Average number receiving cooked food.	Number receiving uncooked food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton spinning.	Number specially relieved by village officers under (2).	TOTAL.
Hutwah	01	939	315	...	1,314
Sreepore	189	484	49	...	722
Bhorey, Dhobowl and Chuniokha	180	370	204	...	754
Maniarah	14	22	...	60	110
Jugdulpore	63	...	30	...	93
Chakkia	42	...	...	...	42
Honalgange	14	...	...	...	14
Somowhula	44	109	...	...	235
Tungaria	...	116	...	...	116
Kuttayah	...	22	...	...	22
Kubula	...	16	...	...	16
Total	644	2,255	694	80	3,543

"Group superintendents have been appointed in Marur, Dhobowl, and Bhorey Zillahs, the circles under Mr. Browne; and also in the Maniarah circle under Mr. Reid. In the Sreepore circle, the putwarees, who have on an average five or six villages under them, will report directly to Mr. Buskin, who is in charge of it. Arrangements for the rest of the estate will be completed very shortly. In the meantime, direct enquiries regarding persons requiring relief are being made from the putwarees who came in with the ryots for grain advances; and this plan has hitherto worked well, but of course some superintendence will be necessary in the future."

G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

51. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown ...			19,41,668	3 34
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for district relief works, vide statement of labor, from 31st May to 18th June 1874 ...	1,89,079	4 0		
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for protective works in the town of Chapra, from ditto to ditto ...	1,577	13 9		
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk division, for relief works in connection with the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 11th June, 1874 ...	1,480	8 0		
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chapra under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate viz.—				
For levelling the Serai compound ...	700	0 0		
For digging tanks ...	1,000	0 0		
For repairing roads ...	400	0 0		
			2,100	0 0
5. Amount of tyocaves advances made to the following persons for purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle, viz.—				
To Bhagwan Sahay, of Petagee, pergunnah Barae ...	19	0 0		
To Baghoonundun Ravat of Sawaree, pergunnah Bal ...	45	0 0		
To Shree Nandun Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, pergunnah Toleh ...	200	0 0		
To Ram Anooogreh Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, pergunnah Toleh ...	120	0 0		
			384	0 0

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
6. Amount advanced under Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, as follows:—viz.						
<i>For Wells.</i>						
To Hanmant Sahay of Gopalpore Chukdeh, pergunnah Bal ...	225	0	0			
To Nursingh Sahay of Shah Nawaspore, pergunnah Goah ...	249	0	0			
To Bejadhur Mohish of Ktaya, pergunnah Bal ...	99	0	0			
To Raghoobher Dyal of Mohamedpore, pergunnah Goah ...	100	0	0			
<i>For Tanks.</i>						
To Ram Nihora Pandey, of Choorma, pergunnah Baral ...	3,600	0	0			
7. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of the district ...	6,000	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
8. Amount advanced for constructing golabs and sheds for storage of Government grain, viz.—						
To District Superintendent of Police, Sarun ...	167	11	11			
To Narain Dutt, head constable of Sewan ...	50	0	0			
				217	11	11
9. Amount paid to Choonee Lall, Marwarce, being balance of the price of grain purchased from him at Revelgunge ...	21,250	0	0			
				21,250	0	0
<i>Establishment.</i>						
10. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the district grain office at Chuprah for May, 1874 ...	458	13	10			
11. Ditto late (Salt Department Sudder sub-division) for May 1874 ...	348	0	0			
12. Pay of Major W. Jackson on special duty at Chupra, for May 1874 ...	392	12	0			
13. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the poor-house at Serai for May 1874 ...	26	12	4			
14. Pay of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent, on special duty at Ekma, for May 1874 ...	300	0	0			
15. Pay of Baboo Debec Pershad, district grain officer for April and May 1874 ...	500	0	0			
16. Pay of Mr. W. H. Hudson on special duty at Musrukh for May 1874 ...	1,036	10	10			
17. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the Revelgunge municipality for May 1874 ...	31	2	0			
18. Pay of Mr. W. Barry on special duty at Pura for May 1874 ...	1,311	0	5			
19. Pay of Mr. Curton, late Deputy Inspector of Salt at Sewan, for May 1874 ...	100	0	0			
20. Pay of Moulvee Mohamed Seedeeg, tehsildar, on special duty, including establishment for May 1874 ...	260	0	0			

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
21. Pay of Baboo Tara Persaud Mookerjee, relief superintendent, including establishment for May 1874	114	15	11			
22. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the transport duty in the Saran district for May 1874	853	3	10			
23. Travelling allowance of Nund Coomar, late clerk under Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty at Mushrukh	42	12	8			

24. Travelling allowance of Baboo Ram Chunder Goopta, Assistant Surgeon at Basatpore, for May 1874	41	4	0			
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Relief Fund.

25. Amount advanced for charitable relief purposes, as follows, viz.—

To Rev. C. Banman of Chupra	45	0	0			
To Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty at Ekma	1,000	0	0			
To Baboo Sadh Saran Pershad Sahee of Bagowra	1,000	0	0			
To Baboo Rampershaud Sing, municipal overseer, Chupra	935	3	0			
To manager of Arnah factory	1,000	0	0			
To ditto of Seetulpore ditto	200	0	0			
To ditto of Arwa ditto	500	0	0			
To sub-divisional officer of Sewan	5,000	0	0			
To Moulvie Dost Mahomed, assistant relief superintendent of Chupra	200	0	0			
To moonseiff of Pura	400	0	0			
To manager of Dobowlia factory	1,000	0	0			
To Baboo Preonath Chatterjee of Revelgunge	500	0	0			
To manager of Harpore factory	500	0	0			

6,317 7 10

26. Amount advanced by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan as follows, viz.—

For digging tanks	357	10	9			
For constructing grain sheds	30	0	0			
For making advances for purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle	1,143	0	0			
For conveyance of Government grain to different places in the interior	30	0	0			
To sub-divisional grain officer for contingencies	3,000	0	0			
Pay of Mr. A. Ratray, on special duty, for May 1874	600	0	0			
Pay of his establishment for May 1874	31	0	0			
Travelling allowance of his clerk for April 1874	24	12	0			
Pay of the relief establishment for May 1874	507	14	7			
Pay of the famine establishment (late Salt Department) Sewan Sub-Division for May 1874	130	15	11			
Pay of the native doctor, Shekh Nasir Ahmed, at Sewan for April 1874	25	0	0			
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector and of his establishment for April 1874	165	0	0			
Travelling allowance of the Sub-Deputy Collector for January and February 1874	70	8	0			

12,280 3 0

6,115 13 3

Total expenditure

2,51,975 13 2

Grand Total

21,92,744 1 0½

The kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and different thanas and outposts.

No.	Name of principal market.	Uncleaned or coarse rice, per rupee.	Indian-corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	Chupra...	12½	10	18	14½	18
2	Revelunge...	11½	17	18	10½	18
3	Gaidengunge...	11	16	18	14	17
4	Gurkha...	9	.....	.....	.....	15
5	Manjhee...	10½	10	18	15	.....
6	Kama...	12	16½	20	16½	17
7	Bhusantipore...	10½	15	18	12½	15
8	Maharungunge...	11	10	17	14	18
9	Mushruk...	12	10	15	14	16
10	Banachpore...	10	10	15	13	15
11	Maharunge...	11	14½	14½	.....	.....
12	Pura...	9½	15	16½	13½	16
13	Amnour...	11	.....	15	14½	16
14	Mirzapore...	11	16	.....	14	16
15	Dighwara...	11	10½	18	15½	19
16	Sonapore...	10½	14	18	13	15
17	Soran...	10½	.....	17	13½	.....
18	Barbaria...	11½	16½	16½	12½	16½
19	Sonaria...	10½	.....	17½	12½	.....
20	Duttowlee...	12½	.....	19	14½	17½
21	Goothnee...	9½	.....	16½	13½	14½
22	Sivan...	12	.....	18½	14½	17½
23	Bughauntipore...	11	15	18	14	16½
24	Mainra...	9½	.....	17	.....	19½
25	Barragan...	10½	.....	16½	13½	.....
26	Huckla...	11½	.....	17½	15	15
27	Bistev...	9½	12	10½	12	.....
28	Meeungunge...	11½	.....	16½	13	16
29	Burrowee...	11	14	15½	13½	16½
30	Gopalungunge...	19	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Statement showing the true number of cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking, which occurred in the Saran District during the month of May 1872, 1873, and 1874.***Dacoity—**

(Headings 30 and 31 of crime—return A I) ...	Month of May 1874 ...	3
..	Corresponding month of May 1873... ..	0
..	.. .. 1872... ..	1

Robbery—

(Headings 32 and 33 of crime—return I) ...	Corresponding month of May 1874... ..	0
..	.. .. 1873... ..	1
..	.. .. 1872... ..	2

Theft—

(Heading 43 of crime return A I excluding cattle-theft) ..	Month of May 1874 ...	31
..	Corresponding month of May 1873... ..	48
..	.. .. 1872... ..	48

House-breaking—

(Heading 35 of crime return A I) ..	Month of May 1874 ...	132
..	Corresponding month of May 1873... ..	109
..	.. .. 1872... ..	102

Total of all four crimes ..	Month of May 1874 ...	166
..	Corresponding month of May 1873... ..	158
..	.. .. 1872... ..	153

Statement showing the Extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Saran during the fortnight ending the 13th June, 1874.

Names of Sub-division.	Names of circles.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.	Number of pordah women employed in spinning cotton.	Total.	PAID IN		Number of persons receiving cooked food.
					Cash.	Grain.	
Chupra	Chupra	885	1,493	2,378	Rs. A. P.	Mds. Str. Ch.	76
	Gurkha	273	189	462	84 8 0	44 30 3	.....
	Bumrah	14	.....	14	15 0 0	15 30 0	.....
Mushruk	Hala	187	89	276	613 0 0	.....	.....
	Harpore	135	.....	135	.....	1 84 6	.....
	Rajmootie	39	40	79	337 9 0	.....	.....
Pura	Mushruk	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
	Sutulpore	50	57	107	97 4 0	.....	.....
	Pura	94	.....	94	518 8 0	.....	.....
Soran	Rusmar	35	70	105	40 0 0	.....	.....
	Soran	308	57	365	328 8 9	93 10 15	.....
Total		1,833	2,009	3,842	3,868 9 10	153 19 5	76

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Seran District for the fortnight ending 13th June, 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS.	Number and names of storerooms in each thana.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain ex-warehouse transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE							Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or in exchange.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to Ryots.	By advances to Ryots.	By advances to Ryots.	By advances to Ryots.	By advances to Ryots.	
		Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	
Choprah	1. Choprah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,215 39 8	48 28 8	55 0 0	1,500 26 12	3,120 14 12			
	2. Boudhanga	12,185 17 0	12,185 16 8								
	3. Gurkha	8,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	1,075 2 7	40 0 0	1,024 0 0		3,843 2 7			
	Total	30,263 17 8	30,263 16 8	1,191 1 15	88 28 8	1,079 0 0	1,500 26 12	6,963 17 3			
Manjhee	1. Manjhee	15,000 0 0	15,000 25 0	450 0 0				450 0 0			
	2. Khema	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	1,150 0 0				1,257 10 0			
	Total	25,000 0 0	25,000 40 0	1,600 0 0				1,707 10 0			
Dighwarah	1. Dighwarah	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	845 0 0				340 0 0			
	2. Sonopore, E.	10,100 0 0	10,100 39 0	714 29 12				748 29 12			
	Total	20,100 0 0	20,100 46 12	1,559 29 12				1,088 29 12			
Pura	1. Pura	60,000 0 0	60,000 29 4	1,040 39 5				1,401 34 5			
	2. Amnour	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	810 0 0	35 0 0	523 6 0		1,368 6 0			
	3. Amnour, E.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0								
	4. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,565 0 0	150 25 0	3,545 20 0		5,260 25 0			
	5. Bakerga, E.	10,000 0 0	10,000 23 15	195 13 3				195 13 3			
	Total	105,000 0 0	105,000 52 9	3,610 38 8	195 25 0	4,073 21 0		8,371 18 8			
Mushbruh	1. Mushbruh	50,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	8,005 8 8	0 10 0	3,951 74 12		7,966 94 1			
	2. Baispore	10,000 0 0	11,352 0 0	1,360 6 0	32 6 0	102 16 0		1,534 14 0			
	3. Paganmishpore	10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	2,020 15 0	30 4 8	44 12 0		2,094 32 8			
	4. Maharanje	20,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	87 14 12	25 9 0	3,970 30 0		4,082 13 12			
	5. Baroya, E.	10,000 0 0	10,000 12 8	860 12 4				860 12 4			
	6. Baispore, E.	10,000 0 0	9,984 21 6	394 4 12				394 4 12			
	7. Baranpore, E.	10,000 0 0	9,999 25 0	1,444 30 4				1,444 30 4			
	Total	120,000 0 0	119,988 6 2	10,320 3 8	87 23 8	5,074 30 12		18,482 17 9			
Bussatpore	1. Bussatpore	40,000 0 0	40,000 14 0	13,755 27 7				15,758 50 7			
	2. Maharaipur	20,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	1,601 12 12				1,799 12 12			
	3. Bussatpore	11,540 0 0	11,544 32 8	2,031 16 0				2,031 16 0			
	4. Bussatpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	860 8 8				860 8 8			
	5. Bala	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0								
	6. Gopalpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0								
	7. Barora	8,290 0 0	8,284 0 0								
	Total	107,830 0 0	107,832 20 0	18,408 18 11				22,254 21 11			
Seran	1. Seran	40,000 0 0	40,007 33 10	1,795 35 14	80 0 0	5,006 8 12	790 11 8	8,101 16 8			
	2. Burburre	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	55 0 0	10 0 0	1,073 7 8	20 0 0	1,158 7 8			
	3. Semaria	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	112 22 8				1,240 22 8			
	Total	60,000 0 0	60,017 33 10	1,962 17 12	90 0 0	6,079 11 4	810 11 8	10,500 6 8			
Barrowlee	1. Barrowlee	20,000 0 0	10,000 33 10	80 0 0	10 0 0	248 20 0	59 0 0	346 50 0			
	2. Gootino	5,000 0 0	4,900 20 0	20 0 0				198 9 0			
	3. Barrowlee	5,000 0 0	5,000 20 0								
	4. Barrowlee	5,000 0 0	5,000 20 0								
	5. Barrowlee	5,000 0 0	5,000 20 0								
	Total	30,000 0 0	30,000 33 10	80 0 0	10 0 0	248 20 0	59 0 0	544 50 0			
Barrowlee	1. Barrowlee	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	35 0 0	20 0 0	6,565 50 0		6,625 50 0			
	2. Gootino	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	124 0 0				124 0 0			
	3. Gootino	10,000 0 0	10,000 31 11								
	4. Gootino	2,000 0 0	2,000 30 12	9 28 0				9 28 0			
	5. Gootino	2,000 0 0	2,000 10 9	213 30 0				213 30 0			
	Total	50,000 0 0	50,000 1 10	412 14 0	20 0 0	6,565 50 0		7,001 8 0			
Grand Total		554,488 17 8	554,488 24 0	41,505 21 15	680 37 0	55,309 3 0	9,008 7 4	80,000 54 8			

Note.—E means embankment.

Statement showing the allotment, expenditure, and requirement of Grain in the District of Sarun.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Total allotment of advances payable to District.	Expenditure up to date.	Balance in store.	REQUIREMENT.			Amount of deficiency.	REMARKS.			
				FOR ADVANCES TO RYOTS.	FOR SILE TO LABOURERS ON BELTZ WORKS AT A ASER PER HEAD PER DIEM.	Total.					
				Number of villages.	Quantity of grain required.	Number of labourers.	Quantity of grain required.				
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
1. Chitrah	80,375	6,503	53,313 ^a	at 2-0 Mds. per village.	74,000	79,402 for one month.	26,450	77,119			
2. Manjhe	25,000	1,037	53,313	at 2-0 Mds. per village.	67,600	31,419 for one month.	19,550	67,237			
3. Wadakh and Bhumnupore	1,37,050	41,786	1,66,314	at 2-0 Mds. per village.	1,98,000	65,332 for 14 months.	38,729	64,098			
4. Pura and Dighwan	1,00,100	9,471	95,029	at 2-0 Mds. per village.	1,01,000	11,105 for 14 months.	6,255	1,07,855			
5. Seran, including a portion of Barwale and the whole of Darwale	1,39,000	90,179	1,18,621	at 150 Mds. per village.	1,76,000	81,083 for 14 months.	17,250	1,03,110			
Total	4,94,435	80,629	4,16,380		6,01,500	2,13,684	1,00,895	2,95,170			
Deduct probable wastage at 6 per cent.	94,921						Add probable wastage	21,421			
Balance	4,91,674						Total deficit	3,10,317			
This number represents villages in the Pura and Dighwan only; no grain advances will be made to the ryots of Barwale and Darwale.											

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed in Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 18th June 1874.

Serial number of Map Number.	Name of work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 24 days.				Men daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employ- ment.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	Channai to Bawaghat	10.75	9,189	8,086	26,551	1,814	875	691	3,410	1,731	731	650	3,112	.....	.....	.....
2	Channai to Sattarkhal	23.75	9,584	13,513	43,590	1,659	695	945	3,277	1,630	686	911	3,227	.....	.....	.....
3	Channai to Bawaghat	11.25	1,184	1,638	4,517	137	94	117	357	181	131	136	442	.....	.....	.....
4	Channai to Sattarkhal	10.66	11,410	5,648	27,009	775	815	504	1,959	771	852	317	2,481	.....	.....	.....
5	Channai to Sattarkhal	2.12	2,052	859	9,083	123	144	51	307	107	140	21	348	.....	.....	.....
6	Channai to Sattarkhal	8.43	5,953	2,745	13,115	185	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
7	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
8	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
9	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
10	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
11	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
12	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
13	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
14	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
15	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
16	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
17	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
18	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
19	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
20	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
21	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
22	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
23	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
24	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
25	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
26	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
27	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
28	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
29	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
30	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
31	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
32	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
33	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
34	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
35	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
36	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
37	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
38	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
39	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
40	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
41	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
42	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
43	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
44	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
45	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
46	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
47	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
48	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
49	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
50	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
51	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
52	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
53	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
54	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
55	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
56	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
57	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
58	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
59	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
60	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
61	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
62	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
63	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
64	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
65	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
66	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
67	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
68	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
69	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
70	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
71	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
72	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
73	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
74	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
75	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
76	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
77	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
78	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
79	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
80	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
81	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
82	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
83	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
84	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,315	4,465	161	145	51	481	191	131	33	355	.....	.....	.....
85	Channai to Sattarkhal	16.75	1,519	1,3												

Map Number.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of Road, Ac.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	How long work is likely to extend beyond the 14 days.	Remarks.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.												
107	Naught village road	111	292	1,150	48	17	22	87	57	73	1	101	13	1	15	104	10	1	11	124		
108	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,880	5,018	77	77	59	194	104	102	3	209	104	102	3	209	104	102	3	209		
109	South village road	8,894	8,894	11,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
110	South village road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
111	Village road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
112	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
113	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
114	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
115	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
116	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
117	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
118	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
119	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
120	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
121	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
122	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
123	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
124	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		
125	Trifist to Apocunegum Road	1,075	1,075	1,192	444	258	18	576	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188	283	503	2	1,188		

No.	Name of place.	Average of 2 days.					Average of 7 days.					Ratio of 6 days.				
		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
129	Ironen Channel	3,466	3,009	1,381	2,510	237	317	165	419	525	386	143	857	118	592	118
130	Glewa Tank	341	212	50	455	99	105	105	40	132	60	132	119	74	60	74
131	Mamuel Tank	518	371	79	473	25	25	25	105	132	132	132	119	74	60	74
132	Donawa Tank	896	754	159	674	131	131	131	132	132	132	132	119	74	60	74
133	Donawa Tank	1,758	1,408	269	1,118	175	175	175	132	132	132	132	119	74	60	74
134	Uruah Tank	2,515	1,758	118	1,118	175	175	175	132	132	132	132	119	74	60	74
General sub-district.																
135	Swan to Church	10,851	20,544	18,727	29,180	2,474	1,072	3,245	3,245	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072
136	Swan to Church	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052	4,052
137	Swan to Church	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429
138	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
139	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
140	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
141	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
142	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
143	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
144	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
145	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
146	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
147	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
148	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
149	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
150	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
151	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
152	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
153	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
154	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
155	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
156	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
157	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
158	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
159	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
160	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
161	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
162	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
163	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
164	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
165	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
166	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
167	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
168	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
169	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
170	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
171	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
172	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
173	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
174	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
175	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
176	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
177	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
178	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
179	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
180	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
181	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
182	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
183	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
184	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
185	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
186	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
187	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
188	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
189	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
190	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
191	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
192	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
193	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
194	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
195	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
196	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
197	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
198	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
199	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
200	Swan to Church	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326
201	Swan to Church															

J. M. L. (opium,
Krevdie Linnier, Simon Dietrich.

J. H. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sorun during the 14 days ending Thursday, the 11th June 1974.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, km.	Total number of persons employed during 10 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 10 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 10 days.			Rate of food-grain per sepe.				REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Stk.	Str.		Mtd.
1	Building 41 miles S.E. hand in the 17th and 57th mile S.E.	41 miles	291	110	76	447	80	8	8	35	20	4	6	55	14 months	The work is being done chiefly by non-work. Nearly all earning full rates.
2	Extension of main hand to Bageel and drainage of the Ararat	.....	1,469	819	140	1,543	104	13	11	132	40	13	19	74	1 month
3	Shovel masonry well in the con-	.....	7,311	6,253	1,097	15,661	422	411	145	1,076	257	432	186	979	1 "
4	Constructing sluice for grain at	.....	164	149	56	467	12	11	7	20	15	0	1	23	1 week
5	Constructing sluice for grain at	.....	824	.....	.....	824	20	.....	20	42	.....	.....	42	1 week	
6	Annual repairs to river protective	.....	493	21	27	541	35	2	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Annual repairs to river protective	.....	43	.....	.....	43	3	.....	13	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....
8	Annual repairs to river protective	.....	186	.....	.....	186	13	.....	13	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
9	Annual repairs to river protective	.....	60	.....	.....	60	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Total number employed			10,693	6,247	3,533	19,451	774	447	156	1,089	392	492	216	1,072		

Rate of wages paid for full work-
A. P.
To each man 1
" woman 1
" child 1
" 1
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight Rs. 1,500-0-0

PROSONNO COOMAR DUTT, Asst.
for Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
(Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the Town of Chupra, employed by the Magistrate of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.			Rate of food-grain, per rupee.				REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	At what time the work is likely to be finished from the work.	
1	Digging and, serpentine tank, &c.	C. Ft. 1,25,000	2,402	4,800	1,361	8,563	172	359	96	627	105	339	83	525	13 days	Three-fourths of the number employed belong to the ordinary labouring class.
2	Sluiceway tank	" " 9,28,000	1,201	3,103	1,222	5,619	92	222	47	401	61	151	68	280	"	
22	Tank near library bungalow	" " 8,50,000	817	1,628	516	3,001	58	119	37	214	51	91	42	184	"	
23	Ditto in post-office compound	" " 5,00,000	524	1,041	376	1,941	37	69	26	132	15	22	1	38	"	
24	Re-metalling main city road	" " 1 mile	278	611	129	1,017	29	44	9	70	...	...	...	...	"
25	Ditto Mission road	" " 1 mile	754	1,532	401	2,687	52	109	29	190	37	74	10	121	2 weeks	Close to the end of the ordinary labouring class.
26	Ditto Tejpa road	" " 1 mile	825	1,652	539	2,916	50	87	23	160	47	71	15	133	"	
27	Ditto Tejpa road	" " 1 mile	825	1,652	539	2,916	50	87	23	160	47	71	15	133	"	
	Total number employed		6,086	12,007	4,316	22,409	469	1,009	307	1,787	373	779	229	1,379		

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 15th June 1874.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Serial Number of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Men daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to correspond to the 14 days.	Rice.	Rate of food-grain per ropae.				Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			Dal.	Wheat.	At what distance from the place of work.		
	Narsim tank	60	100	46	206	0	0	3	3	15	15	2	162							
	Kharari tank	1,500	2,400	1,128	5,028	110	178	81	369	55	60	75	115							
	Total number employed...	1,616	2,502	1,174	5,292	110	178	84	384	54	135	20	174							

Rate of wages paid for full work—

To each man

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Rate of wages paid for full work -
 To each man } Paid in grain.
 " woman }
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight Rs 350-0-0.

(Countersigned.)

The 14th June 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offy. Magt. and Collr., Saran.

A. C. WRIGHT,

Sub-Divisional Officer of Saran.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Date of foodgrain, per rupee.				At what distance from the work.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Days.	Grains.	Males.			
TEGPOORLYND OPADEHAR.																			
1	Bewaree, pergumab Rai, tank	8,091	551	590	6,733	129	49	15	453	428	39	10	455	10 0	12 0	10 0	18 6	.....	Every estate of laborers are employed on the work.
2	Pekharichand, ditto, ditto	1,061	699	67	1,767	71	59	5	135	75	49	9	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ditto, ditto, well	31	72	6	109	4	6	.....	10	5	2	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Jokhond, ditto, ditto	72	.....	.....	72	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ORDA BISHAKER SARAN MIZR.																			
5	Adampore, pergumab Ander, tank	208	1,439	672	3,290	57	120	48	215	49	135	46	250	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	2 miles	
6	Ditto, ditto, well	255	64	70	389	17	6	5	28	18	5	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ganthee Bumpur, tank	682	779	644	2,016	43	155	64	114	41	37	41	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ditto, ditto, well	108	81	79	320	11	6	5	25	13	9	4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Phurebon, pergumab Puchind, well	183	68	70	320	15	7	5	25	11	7	3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHIVA SHIKER PASHAD SIO.																			
10	Bhida Khord, pergh Bari, well	120	113	59	298	9	8	2	19	4	19	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Tolmanpore, ditto, ditto	80	29	19	143	7	2	2	11	12	5	4	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RAI BISHAKER NATH SARAI.																			
12	Odeppore, pergh Chirand, tank	601	570	567	2,698	43	62	41	166	40	55	32	139	10 0	14 0	10 0	19 0	0 1 mile	
13	Sadpore, ditto, well	20	10	10	40	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHITORE STALY NARAY SINGH.																			
14	Rai, Pergumab Rai, tank	1,700	369	163	2,197	121	23	11	157	122	25	11	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Date of wages paid for full
15	Saran, pergh Norham, well	171	2	.....	173	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	Shivan	Tonsh Men 3 anns to 3 st.
16	Ditto, ditto, tank	1,060	1,542	56	2,610	75	89	30	201	110	162	53	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Woman 3 anns.
17	Ditto, ditto, embankment	100	133	7	240	7	10	.....	17	14	29	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Child 3 anns.
18	Turawa, ditto, tank	455	890	277	1,622	40	57	20	117	69	95	35	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total amount disbursed in the month of March 1899 Rs. 2,00-12-0
19	Behar, ditto, ditto	658	618	589	1,865	57	46	42	105	83	81	79	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 miles.
Total number employed		14,225	8,344	3,068	25,637	1,016	597	299	1,899	1,141	797	510	2,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rate of wages paid for full
To each Man ... 1 anna to 2 anna
" Woman ... 1 anna
" Child ... 3 pice.
Total amount disbursed in
the 14 days ending the foregoing,
Rs. 1,000-12-0.

SARUN MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 16th June 1874.

(Counterigned),
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offy. Magistrate and Collector.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZL,
Manager.

No. 1915F., dated Motiharee, the 15th June 1874.

From—H. KHAM, Esq., Collector of Champaran.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief, for the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been rain, more or less general, throughout the district, and there is every appearance of the regular rainy season having now set in. The prospects of the district have greatly improved, and may now be looked upon as very satisfactory.

In the Motiharee sub-division, Mr. Oldham states that the effect of the rains, combined with the sale of Government grain, has been very marked. He gives the following table to exemplify this:—

	Rates prevailing last fortnight.		Present fortnight	
	Srs.		Srs.	
Rice (cheapest) clean	...	11	...	15
Wheat (coarse)	...	12	...	12½
Barley	...	16	...	17
Cheena	...	13	...	13
Maize	...	13	...	14
Gram	...	13	...	14½
Oorid	...	13	...	12
Moong	...	13	...	14
Arhar	...	16	...	16
Seed-rice	...	16	...	19
Kodo	...	None	...	20

At Ramgurwa (on the west of the sub-division), the best rice is selling at 11 seers, and coarse at 13, and all the above grains are abundant. The rice is not Government grain, but a part of those local stores, on the presence of which Mr. Oldham has all along insisted. In the north of the sub-division, the young rice plants are in some places some inches high, and the cultivators say that they could do without rain for a fortnight. South of the Saikrana there has not been so much rain, and the numbers on the works are still increasing.

"The country," Mr. Oldham says, "in this tract is higher, and agricultural operations will not be in full force till next month. The people here, moreover, have only now just reached the stage in which the population of the northern and rice-producing tract was two months ago."

Seed-grain, Mr. Oldham says, is as abundant as it was in Orissa, even in the second year of famine there (1867), and "all vague theories to account for a supposed deficiency of it here are vain. As every one who was in Orissa at the time knew, the stores existed; they were exposed up to the very last by each fresh theft, fire, or dacoity. The mistake made was in supposing that they were available for food. As his daily rice is to the laborer, so is his store of seed to the zemindar-mahajun, his most profitable capital, which he will only expend where he can literally reap the profits himself. If this was the case in Orissa where no mahajun system existed, it is still more so here, where that system is in full force."

From the Dhaka sub-division, Mr. Kilby writes: "Owing to the rain which has lately fallen every 4 or 5 five days, the young crops are progressing most satisfactorily; and as the people are doing their utmost to prepare their lands for rice, I conclude they either have seed in their possession, or have the means, and know where to procure it." Mr. Kilby had travelled all over his sub-division during the fortnight, and considers the condition of the people satisfactory. The mango crop is coming in, and there is not that wholesale robbery of the fruit that the owners of the orchards expected.

Food-grains of all kinds are said to be procurable in the "bazaars." A considerable quantity of Burmah rice, Mr. Kilby reports, is finding its way into the markets adjoining Mr. Oldham's sub-division, and is selling for 13½ seers the rupee (presumed to be uncleaned). Some is also coming, it seems, from the Sectamurhee sub-division.

The public health remains, Mr. Kilby states, particularly good; indigo prospects have improved, and a large number of laborers are employed in weeding.

From the Gobindgunge sub-division, Mr. Weekes reports, that the prospects have improved wonderfully in consequence of the setting in of the rains, and the opening of the Government stores. Hitherto Mr. Weekes had been reserving his stock in order to encourage as much as possible private importations which had set in from Patna, Revelgunge, and

Hajipore. The early setting in of the rains has now, Mr. Weekes says, altered the state of affairs very materially, and it is now no longer urgently necessary to foster private trade, and there is no fear of underselling the traders. Rice from Patna of a fair sort was selling in some of the bazars at 13 seers, and another large bazar visited by Mr. Weekes, was abundantly supplied with grain from Motiharee, Revelgunge, Gobindgunge, &c. Prices have fallen considerably, "and there is an abundant supply of food-grains in the bazars. Sowings have been carried out to a great extent; in fact the state of agricultural affairs has almost entirely changed in little more than one fortnight." This account of the prospects of the sub-division is decidedly, in my opinion, satisfactory. Mr. Weekes, however, takes a less favorable view of affairs. He says: "the state of the people is such, that I can not be certain what a day may bring forth, and at present the orders to introduce task-work as much as possible on relief works (and mine are almost entirely village works), are causing me much anxiety. I do not think it advisable to reduce relief works, rather the contrary. In spite of the introduction of task-work as much as possible, the numbers are increasing, about one-eighth of the whole population depend for their support, almost entirely on these works. The cultivators, especially the smaller ones, are very badly off, and extremely thin, not to say emaciated. I am giving loans in many mouzabs, as they are much required to enable the ryots to sow, while the mahajuns are either exhausted, or are strangely short-sighted waiting till the crops appear and give good promise." If Mr. Weekes' village relief system is complete, and advances of grain are freely given, there can be little danger in reducing the number of relief works, especially as prices have fallen, and the supply of food-grains is abundant. Indeed not to do so would undoubtedly cause the relief works to compete injuriously with the demand for field labor which ought now to exist. Mr. Weekes' attention has also been drawn to Circular No. 3667—S.R., dated 8th June, which especially provides for laborers who have no present means of subsistence.

From Bettiah, Mr. Samuells reports that the Government rice is being freely bought. The sales amount to about 6,000 maunds per week, and the demand is steady; private importation to a small extent had commenced. The condition of the people continues good; agricultural operations are going on briskly. The dhan crop is reported to be coming up well, and much waste land has been taken up. No difficulty had as yet been experienced as regards seed-grain. The following table shows the rates at which food-grains have been procurable.

No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.

	Seers.
Rice (cheapest clean)	15
Wheat, coarse	12½
Barley	17
Cheena	13
Maize	14
Gram	14½
Oorid	12
Moong	14
Arhur	16
Seed-rice	19
Kodo	20

No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.

	Seers.
Rice No. 1	9½ to 10½
" 2	11 to 12
Barley	15 to 16
Maize	14½ to 16½
Wheat	10 to 12½
Gram	14½ to 16
Pearls	11½ to 16½
Arhur	15 to 16½
Cheena	14½
Kodo	25
Oorid	12½ to 15½

No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.

Not given.

No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.

Rice No. 1	8½ to 9½
" 2	10 to 12
Maize	14 to 16
Barley	15 to 18
Wheat	12 to 14
Gram	14

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The following is the list of relief works and the number of persons employed thereon.

Circle No. 1.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Motbarre to Kathowa, sections Nos. 1 and 2	7,088	8,739	2,965	19,712	1,408
Narkatia to Lakhowa	5,084	6,581	1,291	11,926	879
Tank at—					
Lakhowa	2,104	3,058	565	5,817	484
Patchgachia	1,210	1,706	787	3,703	314
Buigera	1,552	1,954	41	3,547	284
Jathia	1,137	1,794	1,106	4,037	334
Jacra	1,960	2,401	466	4,827	383
Repairing Hajepore road	4,084	2,589	1,717	8,390	734
New road Godhra to Maduchupra	1,781	1,042	1,583	4,406	418
Motechary to Segowlee	2,530	4,100	1,572	8,202	692
Motechary to station road	2,248	3,384	740	6,372	1,271
Tank at—					
Segowlee	69	214	58	341	10
Buigera	229	790	286	1,305	22
Patchgachia	672	1,524	530	2,726	237
Chiknewta	1,100	2,844	1,111	5,055	422
Semrah	593	1,362	584	2,539	136
Road Segowlee to Roroul	15,114	13,654	7,997	36,765	2,382
Rangurva to Adapur	88,72	3,945	3,962	10,100	1,150
Rhowra to Roroul	2,078	1,592	1,097	5,767	977
Tank at—					
Segowlee, alias Rangurva	6,887	6,507	3,066	17,460	1,347
Sakhar	12,393	8,733	2,319	23,445	2,144
Luchimpore	985	1,544	551	3,080	344
Pudhampore	5,111	5,880	825	11,816	1,046
Snukar Saria	6,962	6,802	644	14,408	1,179
Segowlee Cantonment	2,300	11,628	5,322	19,250	1,480
Tank at—					
Narkatia	9,428	19,140	2,452	30,920	2,165
Parashampore	6,110	7,715	1,109	14,934	1,090
Orya	2,542	4,308	612	7,462	712
Chumaria	600	1,235	182	2,017	177
Karya or Moorhya	1,748	4,697	437	6,882	566
Chunderpur	2,345	5,090	740	8,175	671
Mohowa	1,457	2,455	431	4,343	412
Mohowa or Moorhya	4,424	10,834	1,690	16,948	1,384
Jayampore	5,220	8,416	1,751	15,387	1,115
Road Sagam to Turkola	18,842	18,000	6,205	42,947	3,578
Narkatia road	500	920	274	1,794	577
Motbarre town	7,330	6,061	111	13,502	964
Tank at—					
Pahra	7,340	5,145	650	13,135	908
Muriya	4,060	3,544	716	8,320	708
Total				430,204	30,727

Circle No. 3.

Mutgeberdion tank	1,474	1,019	888	3,374	241
Bhoopore tank	1,329	1,184	775	3,388	242
Hajepore road	963	901	370	2,240	160
Borun Chupra road	2,130	1,839	1,516	5,516	384
Barangpore road	434			434	31
Hara Chupra tank	1,144	677	315	2,336	167
Semlah Chuk tank	1,042	671	569	2,282	183
Hossana road	1,378	899	481	2,758	107
Macharamu tank	4,317	1,168	2,270	7,755	554
Road from Nittarghat to Gohindgunge	3,677	9,425	3,174	16,276	734
Road on Katuria	4,678	4,040	3,441	12,159	870
Road on Dilwarpore	3,362	2,235	1,159	6,756	479
Road from Byra Dowla	168			168	12
Tank at—					
Tajpore	1,051	673	583	2,506	179
Tajpore Monia	3,351	2,633	1,928	7,912	566
Katuria tank	424	983	300	1,707	94
Belwa Madho tank	987	740	773	2,500	179
Alkoreha tank	2,597	2,273	1,034	5,904	466
Bertali Hasant tank	1,041	742	443	2,226	160
Gopey Chupra	1,153	820	351	2,324	168
Pati Jussowlee	2,646	3,807	1,985	7,438	567
Doomra tank	1,047	871	801	2,719	213
Thumrah Kessoria tank	874	636	350	1,860	119
Coerama tank	1,147	753	429	2,329	168
Rythala	607	440	330	1,377	80
Hintara	2,691	3,710	1,593	7,994	536
Abimon Chupra tank	553	840	508	1,901	140
Bukree Rajhesi	3,317	2,856	2,285	8,458	612
Khapora tank	1,462	873	905	3,240	236
Puramah	609	347	554	1,510	106
Nowon	1,147	756	435	2,338	167
Chund Pura	1,764	2,040	400	4,204	286

Circle No. 3.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Dapora tank	2,051	1,590	1,909	4,914	351
Road from Tirkowia to Sungtrapore	3,679	4,099	2,401	12,110	865
Rohowan Money tank	1,330	801	733	2,964	211
Rampoorwa tank	2,247	2,110	1,696	6,053	433
Jemouadah	2,701	817	498	4,016	284
Juwah	1,140	1,781	1,010	4,231	300
Khesowah	1,748	1,321	891	3,960	283
Pakira	2,801	2,195	1,670	6,666	480
Rungrah	1,852	1,427	1,061	4,340	310
Wahin	4,171	1,261	602	6,034	431
Rund	1,161	809	612	2,582	183
Tarruwah	4,706	3,002	1,841	9,549	683
Sourah	3,311	2,567	1,841	7,719	553
Kosowah	2,113	1,312	1,603	5,028	357
Nagowam	2,23	477	468	1,698	107
Ranshat	2,033	1,710	1,485	5,228	376
Mahowah	2,276	1,803	1,381	5,460	393
Seetulpore	2,715	2,231	1,720	6,666	480
Paray	2,565	2,139	1,033	5,737	413
Sowah Asage	1,821	1,413	712	4,046	290
Karla Jela	2,732	1,815	927	5,474	393
Parkowia	2,705	1,776	783	5,264	376
Bedhar tank	4,211	2,101	1,141	7,453	532
Deslonpore tank	6,703	1,711	745	9,159	657
Gowrah	1,852	1,427	1,061	4,340	310
Humrah	4,781	4,570	2,350	11,701	843
Sawa Isant	1,111	877	306	3,024	216
Choke tank	3,921	1,713	681	6,315	454
Dhuma Chakra	1,012	1,019	1,101	3,132	223
Rhoen Chakra road	2,044	2,048	1,110	5,202	372
Ranoo Chakra tank	1,811	1,362	1,089	4,262	304
Jowee tank	449	280	217	1,006	72
Borhura	947	768	637	2,352	168
Kullarpore	5,433	3,077	1,522	10,032	723
Sowahpore	11,192	8,503	6,025	25,720	1,835
Moharow	4,171	3,881	3,517	11,569	832
Isowah	3,513	2,729	1,486	7,728	552
Rangur	3,582	4,597	1,020	9,200	660
Sowahpore	3,511	2,717	1,401	7,629	545
Kotwa	2,710	1,702	1,238	5,650	403
Modhupore tank	313	238	205	756	54
Wahid	2,072	3,541	803	6,416	461
Mohurta	1,807	1,213	629	3,649	260
Jagoria	3,717	2,019	288	6,024	431
Sowah Putna	1,157	1,066	329	2,552	183
Sagar Chaman	1,143	987	470	2,700	194
Tollupore tank	1,126	987	723	3,136	224
Tajpur tank	1,027	1,064	1,302	3,393	242
Sakulupore tank	745	684	537	1,966	140
Chand, Soma	2,847	1,998	1,039	5,884	423
Borhura tank	1,711	1,015	1,010	3,736	267
Bura tank	1,787	1,301	1,156	4,244	303
Chamapore tank	1,111	1,217	1,092	3,420	245
Masowah tank					
Total				530,404	39,002

Circle No. 2.

Motowah to Dhaka	20,320	12,730	7,162	40,212	2,944
Dhaka to Purnea	17,046	12,126	5,470	34,642	2,474
" north-east boundary	300	270	112	772	55
Purnea to Seerha	2,438	2,411	1,092	5,941	425
Purnea to Itanagar	10,138	6,777	3,863	20,778	1,488
Dhaka to Seerha	3,650	3,735	723	8,108	579
Modhulungat	2,781	2,891	1,078	6,750	480
Seerha Ferry to Pakree	7,220	1,194	315	8,729	623
Churachan to Kul Kowah	11,513	12,031	6,145	29,689	2,135
Purnea to Tilhara	17,082	16,584	4,080	37,746	2,706
Dhaka to Purnea	2,840	1,073	947	4,860	350
Modhulungat to Seerha	6,097	2,185	1,401	9,683	694
Seerha to Barah	9,204	5,092	2,225	16,521	1,192
Modhulungat to Patahi	2,090	1,817	1,185	5,092	364
Patahi to Modhulungat	3,741	3,142	507	7,390	527
Moh and Katabahat	14,5	1,011	789	3,245	233
Patahi and Pundun Kair	11,818	6,385	2,300	20,503	1,476
" and Dhaka	6,151	5,772	1,662	13,585	987
Jaman and Seerha	6,509	2,821	927	10,257	739
Dhaka and Bhowaghat	21,855	11,076	4,262	37,193	2,660
Chyaghat and Patahi	2,005	1,653	105	3,763	270
Duska and Pundun Kair	26,406	9,539	3,670	39,615	2,823
Gundak crossing	4,589	6,314	6,779	17,682	1,277
Pepur Bridge	2,119	1,702	1,009	4,830	349
Bardar tank	961	640	743	2,344	169
Musowah tank	6,071	2,311	2,708	11,090	798
Barampore tank	871	172	304	1,347	96
Chamapore tank	620	594	305	1,519	109

Circle No. 2.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average
Bhagatpore tank	4,032	2,314	1,431	6,777	622
Khanmohongar tank	547	109	182	838	67
Seema tank	880	212	223	1,315	83
Sowa Mangul tank	617	108	180	905	74
Surata tank	5,102	1,041	1,571	7,714	646
Sierpore tank	253	1,310	671	2,234	193
Mahowla tank	98	318	159	575	30
Chhre tank	140	698	347	1,185	84
Rampore tank	138	554	292	984	67
Lalchamper tank	40	651	329	1,020	73
Devy tank	140	212	121	466	29
Methlapore tank	193	605	301	1,100	78
Byachpore tank	140	737	308	1,255	59
Mitten tank	220	1,315	677	2,212	158
Bani Jyran tank	88	713	353	1,154	83
Kartare tank	36	482	241	759	54
Rampore (Hartoladi)	346	1,567	781	2,694	192
Burgipal tank	98	414	358	1,174	84
Jhokya tank	1,208	1,742	1,092	4,712	337
Rasapore tank	1,563	3,616	1,251	6,430	474
Koah tank	298	344	306	1,259	89
Nokurdesh tank	2,418	2,195	1,508	6,121	433
Bhowara tank	706	613	440	1,759	119
Barranugeron tank	1,309	1,301	837	3,417	240
Belimpore tank	2,342	80,55	2,967	8,344	586
Bhowanpore tank	1,334	980	730	3,044	210
Namoa tank	504	445	140	1,089	76
Seoni tank	180	123	97	399	86
Bhowanpore tank	410	.....	.....	810	59
Bhatia tank	1,041	1,814	430	3,285	280
Gidwara tank	1,295	12,81	315	3,291	235
Munpore tank	1,355	712	293	2,360	126
Mhakhomah tank	2,257	912	548	3,717	244
Changpore tank	1,177	632	389	2,211	86
Jirwala tank	245	231	201	722	51
Bhagwanpore tank	434	247	307	988	70
Burhura tank	210	113	230	553	38
Kurhura tank	728	517	404	1,649	131
Dewapore tank	430	303	272	1,005	72
Bahulapore tank	839	171	198	1,208	43
Nurkoteh tank	357	229	165	751	53
Patehpuri tank	630	.....	.....	630	45
Poddokair tank	420	.....	.....	420	30
Poddokair Factory tank	1,040	785	475	2,300	178
Seoni Gopal tank	440	222	203	865	63
Bokany Pathre tank	2,206	1,871	1,018	5,095	354
Basompore (ulput) tank	601	450	826	1,877	140
Methampore tank	2,109	1,156	1,121	4,386	313
Rajepore tank	710	428	1,275	2,413	173
Situlpatty tank	1,498	585	490	2,573	184
Jodopore tank	1,630	351	317	2,308	93
Kuresh tank	1,386	741	482	2,609	187
Jehool tank	2,013	1,638	1,712	5,363	353
Roopohara tank	786	300	265	1,351	98
Bokany Kulian tank	1,581	1,372	721	3,674	283
Bokany Khord tank	3,807	880	1,200	5,887	595
Pepra Korumad tank	2,370	3,901	1,080	7,351	510
Burhura tank	918	864	198	1,980	105
Dumry Lipoo tank	370	210	387	967	67
Hurraura tank	1,007	789	392	2,188	156
Sirwana tank	590	344	634	1,568	105
Kudlura tank	1,240	380	621	2,241	197
Bahulpore tank	2,432	1,620	1,950	5,992	423
Muklesnesh tank	869	685	388	1,842	133
Chyts tank	423	570	166	1,159	82
Mohamadali tank	631	700	702	2,033	144
Hosampore chutta road	307	408	234	749	380
Fazulpore road	160	122	107	389	37
Hosampore to Kooch	808	277	292	1,377	102
Mohowla to Mahowla village road	380	213	100	693	51
Kooch road	100	94	111	305	24
Namampore road	389	347	214	950	60
Quirkonah road	430	117	130	677	51
Schulowah road	86	4	4	94	7
Talawal road	144	66	71	281	30
Rajapoor road	85	8	28	111	8
Nokurdesh road	121	94	29	244	17
Employed on Government poles	2,680	.....	.....	2,680	185
Total	.....	.....	.....	68,155	41,930

Circle No. 4.

Bishampore	Dhoomnagore	Jemsonia and	10,505	19,348	5,140	34,993	2,695
Fazulpatty tank	.....	.....	1,088	2,408	1,168	5,354	280
Woodsides Tollah tank	.....	.....	1,837	3,786	1,122	6,745	489

Circle No. 4.—(Continued.)

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Sakhowah tank ...	2,337	447	710	3,504	921
Mafwa ...	546	1,097	947	1,940	196
Thawa ...	1,212	1,008	583	2,793	944
Kottwah ...	688	798	256	1,742	124
Lahowah road ...	1,094	2,389	779	4,262	347
Bogahawa ...	1,740	2,000	494	4,234	877
Bowar ...	1,025	1,352	585	2,962	926
Sakhowah ...	1,144	1,370	479	2,993	924
Lukampore ...	1,145	1,365	655	3,165	941
Burwah ...	1,143	1,012	465	2,620	267
Serokhowah ...	1,719	3,550	1,143	6,412	458
Banglat ...	15,568	23,207	9,765	48,540	2,083
Gibba tank ...	1,078	3,500	476	5,054	408
Lahowah ...	2,088	2,872	599	5,559	390
Jubail ...	788	1,000	100	2,288	145
Besumbore ...	1,082	2,772	781	4,635	395
Lahowah ...	1,345	2,016	244	3,605	249
Tamrawah road ...	13,012	15,452	5,218	33,682	2,367
Charbhutta ...	4,006	6,778	1,968	12,752	1,330
Banglat ...	6,210	10,978	3,000	20,188	1,345
Burwah tank ...	7,870	10,176	1,000	19,046	1,440
Lowwah and Shikarpore ...	214	332	191	737	47
and Ramnuggur ...	54	193	15	262	18
and Churunge road ...	2,122	2,070	1,008	5,200	494
Churunge and Lura road ...	3,814	8,786	1,350	13,950	626
Segowah road ...	61	124	80	265	19
Total ...	...	...	...	222,959	15,904

Circle No. 5, daily average, 11,949.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Lower Gundak embankment ...	30,798	502	1,104	32,404
Upper Gundak not received—				
The grand total number of persons employed is ...	...	...	...	1,811,890
The daily average is ...	...	...	...	141,369

In the Motecharee sub-division, work has been reserved on the existing roads which will give employment to the end of the rains. Mr. Oldham writes on this head—

"In my tour last week in the north of this sub-division, I took measures for rendering the work as unattractive as possible by reducing the rates, ordering occasional issues of other grain than rice, and other means suited to the exigencies of the different places. As task-work must now necessarily stop almost entirely, the work for the rains being generally turning, dressing, and such patch-work, the rates may sink to the merest pittance. To provide for this change I have extended and relaxed my system of charitable relief."

The laborers are all paid in grain for six days in the week, and in pice on Sundays. The numbers on the works in this sub-division have not as yet decreased, nor have they done so in the Dhaka and Gobindgrunge sub-divisions.

In the Bettiah and Ramnuggur divisions, however, a marked decrease has taken place. The workmen are paid throughout the district in grain, except every seventh day, when they receive pice. The High Level Canal has been commenced in the neighbourhood of Bogahwa (Ramnuggur sub-division), and gives employment to about 3,000 persons daily.

As the work will not pass through one of the chief rice-growing tracts (Ramnuggur), and one which of all others, is the most subject to a deficiency of water-supply, its usefulness will be much curtailed, and the expediency of constructing it at all seems questionable, as it will involve a vast outlay (crossing as it does the water-shed of the country at right angles), and affording, it seems to me, but a very limited amount of benefit.

The irrigation officers are, however, best able to judge in the matter, and I presume they have fully considered the question.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Private importations continue to be made in the Gobindgrunge, Dhaka, and Bettiah sub-divisions, but are not so brisk, it is reported, as in the previous fortnight, owing probably to the setting in of the rains, and the consequent heavy state of the roads. The rivers will, however, shortly rise, and fresh supplies will probably be imported. The bazars are all said to be well supplied, and prices have fallen.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

All the sub-divisions except Dhaka have their full allotments, and on a farther inspection of the grain accounts, it is clear that the full amount allotted to this district has been received, and that the impression that the despatches were short by a lakh of maunds, is incorrect. Three out of the five sub-divisions have, it turns out, received more than their allotted amount, and more than was at first known, and the surplus will, if required, be transferred to the Dhaka sub-division.

The disbursement of Government grain is shown below, and a subjoined statement gives the information required by Circular No. 3389—S.R., dated the 26th May.

Up to date of last return.			No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.			During the fortnight.		
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.				Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
36,791	9	5	To laborers	...	...	29,101	5	1
			To the public	...	...	38,858	19	14
			Charity	...	...	2,183	10	11
			Advances	...	...	7,589	16	10
			No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.					
27,572	21	10½	To laborers	...	...	10,765	37	3
			To the public	...	...	361	24	12
			Charity	...	...	266	12	12
			Advances	...	...	149	33	8
			No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.					
7,991	12	8	To laborers	...	...	14,816	26	1
			To the public	...	...	610	17	4
			Charity	...	...	774	38	8
			Advances	...	...	838	21	0
			No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.					
21,582	16	8	To laborers	...	...	8,511	29	0
			To the public	...	...	24,886	24	0
			Charity	...	...	3,765	38	0
			Advances	...	...	64	29	0
			No. 5, Rannuggur sub-division.					
35,145	20	0	To laborers	...	...	2,837	0	0
			To the public	...	...	6,405	0	0
			Charity	...	...	443	0	0
			Advances	...	...	5,102	0	0
Total			To laborers	...	...	66,032	0	0
			To the public	...	...	71,222	0	0
			Charity	...	...	7,413	0	0
			Advances	...	...	13,694	0	0
Upper Gunduk sold up to date				...	...	4,346	0	0
			Grand Total	...	...	1,62,607	14	4

In the Motiharee sub-division as already reported, sales of grain have been going on without restriction. It is sold at all the golahs at the rate of 11 seers for clean rice to the public, and at 12 seers to relief committees and laborers. The sales, Mr. Oldham reports, have everywhere sensibly declined within the fortnight. This he at first attributed to the large quantities already issued on the works and to the public; to the expectation of advances being given on the largest scale; and also that the rates would fall. The state of the bazar, however, is now quite enough to account for it. The anticipated rush on the frontier golahs at Addapore and Kutkenwa, has not taken place, the sales at both these golahs having been, on the contrary, inconsiderable. The largest issues have been from the golahs at Sripore and Lukowra, both of which Mr. Oldham has had to replenish. These golahs are on the borders of the Dhaka sub-division, and the bulk of the grain expended from them, has been imported thither.

The principle on which sales have been conducted (i.e., without any restrictions), has been separately reported, and orders solicited. The effect of these sales has been to supply the bazars freely, and they have now, as stated above, declined.

In the Dhaka and Gobindgunge sub-divisions, the sales to the public have not been on so large a scale, but are going on briskly in the Bettiah and Rannuggur sub-divisions. In Rannuggur, Mr. Howe is carrying out a scheme to effectually provide for any possible outbreak of distress in the rains.

The scheme consists in having several "small and well-selected reserve storage sites," so that sales of grain may be extended at any moment in the interior, to meet all demands for charitable requirements, and to make further advances. According to this arrangement each large tuppa will have four centres, and each small one two; small supplies of grain will be stored at these centres, and kept on the zemindar's security. Should these stores run out they can be replenished by means of pack-bullocks and ponies, which are easily obtainable. The system will be supervised by the tehsildary and group officers. The reserve golahs will be constantly visited by the tehsildars and sub-inspectors, and the distribution made in their presence, and on their responsibility. This arrangement, combined with the large tuccavee advances already made, and to be made, will, Mr. Howe considers, effectually provide against any unforeseen outbreak of distress.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

About 5,000 maunds have been advanced in the Motiharee sub-division under the system fully described in the last narrative. These advances will be completed within the month. Baboo Doorgaprosad of Mudhoobunnee has purchased 3,000 maunds of Government grain for his ryots, in Mr. Oldham's division, and consented to distribute 1,500 more in Mr. Kilby's. Messrs. McQueen, Begg, and Edwards have received advances and made considerable loans to their ryots, and many petty maliks have received advances for the same purpose; the Bettiah Raj has also promised to stand security for 8,000 maunds in this sub-division, and for 5,000 in Gobindgunge. In the latter sub-division Messrs. Macleod of Pipra, Gibbon of Tirkowlia, and Shaw of Rajpore, have all given great assistance in the distribution of loans of grain to the people, by taking advances from Government for that purpose. In the Bettiah sub-division, a few zemindars have taken advances of grain during the fortnight, and Mr. Hudson of Parsa factory, is making considerable advances to the ryots of that circle.

The following sums have been expended under this head during the fortnight:—

1. For storage of grain	...	...	...	Nil.
2. Assistance to ryots	...	...	...	7,215
3. Land Improvement	...	...	...	1,058

The total amount expended up to date under these heads is—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. ...	1,89,000	0	0
2. ...	1,70,954	0	0
3. ...	76,855	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The subjoined table will show the numbers who receive relief under this head, and I have nothing to add to what has been reported in former narratives. This form of relief will probably have to be largely extended during the rains, as out-door relief work must inevitably be curtailed, and with this view Mr. Oldham is placing small stores of grain in villages liable to be isolated by the floods, and Mr. Howe as already described, has commenced a similar system in his district. Mr. Howe's report has not yet been received. Its non-arrival, has, I am sorry to say, been occasioned by Mr. Howe's illness, which has been brought about by exposure to the weather. It will be forwarded on receipt.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 22,62,096-7-10.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—

Relief Works.				Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, East Champaran	...	...	...	34,294	0	0
Mr. Weekes	...	...	...	9,000	0	0
Baboo Woodit Singh	...	...	...	300	0	0
Total	...	...	...	43,594	0	0
Charitable Relief.						
Mr. Oldham	...	...	...	110	0	0
Dr. Cullen	...	...	...	100	0	0
				210	0	0
Establishment, &c.						
Under Colonel Boulderson	...	...	...	86	0	0
Mr. Howe	...	...	...	453	1	9
Mr. Oldham	...	...	...	680	4	6
Mr. Weekes	...	...	...	1,087	5	1
the Collector for pay of sweepers	...	...	...	21	0	0
Famine establishment at the Sudder station	...	...	...	214	0	0
Pay of Gokoolkissen Singh	...	...	...	200	0	0
				2,721	11	4
Construction of Gokals.						
Baboo Juggeshur Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector	...	...	...	241	15	0
				241	35	0
Assistance to Ryots.						
Nursing Persad Tewary	...	...	...	4,500	0	0
Hursurungeer	...	...	...	190	0	0
Luchmun Chowdary	...	...	...	150	0	0
Jogomohun Messur	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Kallypersad	...	...	...	375	0	0
				7,215	0	0
Land improvement	...	...	...	1,058	0	0
Grand total to end of fortnight	...	...	...	28,17,137	2	2

Statement showing the number of persons receiving charitable relief.

Where or by whom relieved.	Number of persons relieved.
Rangurwa	110
Sugan	79
Barkolia	108
Motiharee Factory	156
By relief inspector of northern part of sub-division No. I	109
By relief inspector of southern part of sub-division No. I	12
By Duhoscho committee	123
Motiharee town...	1,827
" poor-house	674
" hospital	27
Rangurwa division	42
* Dhaka sub-division, home relief	1,478
At relief centres	2,425
On account of spinning cotton	105
† Gobindgunge sub-division	2,616
Bettiah	1,023
Loharia	429
Dhookraha	621
Lalsariah	57
Munpore	223
Putjeerwa	206
Pursah	978
Bettiah poor-house	130
Ramnaggar	2,055
Total	15,684

Crime Return.

Dacoity—			
Heading Nos. 30 and 41 of Part I	1872 1873 1874	... ... ...	2 3 1
Robbery—			
Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of Part I	1872 1873 1874	... ... ...	0 0 0
Theft, excluding cattle-theft—			
Heading No. 43	1872 1873 1874	... ... ...	14 16 24
House-breaking—			
Heading Nos. 35 and 36	1872 1873 1874	... ... ...	27 29 46
Total	1872 1873 1874	... ... ...	43 48 71

* No details received.

† No details received.

Statement showing the Storage of Government Grain in the District of Chumprun on the date nearest to the 13th June, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				8	9	10	11	12
				Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of transport.	By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated value of the grain consumed, exclusive of the cost of transport.	Estimated value of the grain consumed, exclusive of the cost of transport.	REMARKS
NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	DATE FOR WHICH RETURNS GIVEN.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
I.—Mitharee	11th June 1874	1,55,000	1,48,722 0 0	38,858 10 14	2,183 10 11	7,638 10 10	29,101 6 1	27,682 12 4	2,700	50,000		
II.—Dhaka	11th "	210,000	1,10,988 0 0	361 24 12	288 12 12	146 33 8	10,765 37 3	11,543 29 3	15,000	1,000		
III.—Gokhargunge	13th "	1,24,000	1,24,844 0 0	610 17 4	754 38 8	838 21 0	14,818 26 1	17,020 22 13	Nil	15,000		
IV.—Batalah	11th "	1,11,000	1,28,384 21 0	21,888 24 0	3,765 38 6	64 29 0	8,511 29 0	37,229 1 0	Nil	10,000		
V.—Ramanagar	"	2,50,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Upper Gurdah	10th "	1,50,000	14,44,784 0 0	4,346 0 0	"	"	"	4,346 0 0	"	"		
Total		10,00,000	6,67,612 21 0	60,063 5 14	6,970 19 15	8,592 11 2	63,195 27 5	1,47,831 24 4	17,000	70,000		

No. 1942F., dated Champaran, the 18th June 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Champaran,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

In continuation of this office No. 1915F. dated the 15th June 1874, I have the honor to submit Mr. Howe's narrative for the week ending 13th June which has just come to hand. The delay in its submission has been caused (as stated in my narrative, by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which rendered Mr. Howe physically unable to write the report.

2. The account given by Mr. Howe of the present state of the sub-division and its prospects, is on the whole very encouraging. The spontaneous decrease in the numbers on the relief works, and the return of the people to "their ordinary occupations" is very satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to learn that the supply of seed-grain is not so limited as Mr. Howe at first thought. The provision of 25,000 maunds made by Government, is on its way to Ramnuggur, and should by this time have arrived.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874, for the Ramnuggur sub-division.

A.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

During the last fortnight heavy rain has fallen throughout the sub-division; in fact it seems as if the regular rains had set in. In consequence of this, the people have commenced field-work, and (as will subsequently be shown) the numbers on our works have very largely decreased. Fields are everywhere being ploughed; sowings have also commenced, and there is in consequence a marked improvement in the condition of the people. The decrease in numbers on our works was spontaneous, and this, I think, is a very good sign. In order, however, not to compete with agricultural labor, I, immediately after the rainfall, reduced our rates, and this had a beneficial effect. At present the laborers consist chiefly of women and children, for whom, however, field-work will soon become available.

There will, I fear, be a deficiency of seed-grain, even for the bhadoi crop; a deficiency of probably about one-third in certain localities. We have, with Commissioner's sanction, determined to make no cash advances for seed-grain, first, because such advances could not increase the quantity of seed-grain in the sub-division, but would only affect its distribution; and secondly, because if advances in cash were made at all, every one applying would have to receive, there being no time for very detailed enquiries. The plan of obtaining seed-grain from Nepal has, I regret to say, failed, because as soon as it became known that seed-grain was required in this part of the country, the Nepalese raised their prices, so that it became impossible for the planters who were willing to take advances, to import except at a loss. Neither would it have been of any use under these circumstances to purchase for Government. Another reason why the price of seed-grain rose so much in Nepal, in the district of Mewulpore, was because other distressed districts in Nepal made large indents for seed-grain on that district. Still I think a certain amount of seed-grain from Nepal has found its way to the northern tuppahs, about which I feel less anxious. In the east also, I am glad to be able to report that there is more seed-grain for the bhadoi than I had anticipated, and it was more from the deep-rooted impression (both on the part of ryots and holders of seed-grain), that Government would make cash advances, that the seed has hitherto been withheld. We have throughout endeavoured to impress on the people that no cash advances would be made for seed grain; that if our grain arrived in time it would be sold or advanced as tucavees, but that under all circumstances the people must do their best in this matter for themselves. To the very last, however, they would not believe this, but now that they see we are firm, and that there is no seed-grain in our stores, they are, I am glad to say, exerting themselves, and we may therefore hope that the deficiency will only be confined to a few localities, and that generally there will be more than we had anticipated. The north and east (the latter including the south-eastern tuppahs) will be best off; the deficiency will be most in the Ramnuggur circle (i.e., tuppahs Chungwan, Jamoulee, Chankee and Deorar, and to a lesser extent in Bassura also).

For the Aghanee crop, there will probably be still less seed, as it proved an almost entire failure; but when the time for sowing comes, the 25,000 maunds promised will have arrived, and we shall be comparatively safe.

During the fortnight, the Sanitary Commissioner (Dr. Coates), visited Ramnuggur, and inspected the people receiving relief work at our poor-house, the patients in hospital and the town of Ramnuggur. He also examined a few villages near Ramnuggur. His report has been forwarded separately, but as it throws considerable light on the condition of the people, I think a few extracts will not be out of place.

Writing of the town of Ramnuggur, Dr. Coates remarks: "The town is evidently becoming depopulated; the people are thin and squalid looking; and there is a conspicuous absence of children. There are many huts in ruins, and no new ones are being built. Of the 126 recipients of relief at the poor-house, 80 were emaciated, and of the children, 11 were anasarous, distinctly the result of scarcity. Two of the sick in hospital had that day died from dysentery,—one a young, the other a middle aged man. The hospital records

show 40 per cent. admissions from fever, 12 per cent. from diarrhoea, and 9 per cent. from dysentery. I went through two of the villages to the east of Ramnuggur to see the tank-workers. As the morning had been so rainy, a few only were present. I found three out of 15 of these in a state of anaemia. I expect many other villages further off than these are in a worse state of health. Doubtless, this is largely due to the fever and spleen enlargement which are here endemic. Nevertheless a week's short rations or inferior food would be fatal to a great many. On my return here (Bettiah), I inspected *en route* the workers at the Soobya tank, and those at Loureah, and on the Pura road. The nearer I got to Bettiah, the healthier the people were. All officers in charge of centres have reported the absence of epidemics: also that cattle are free from disease."

This description of the condition of the poor receiving relief at the Ramnuggur poor-house applies to all those to whom charity is given in the sub-division, for the 126 examined by Dr. Coates were but samples of the rest, and by no means the worst conditioned. Small-pox is not noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner; but the omission seems accidental, as it has been, and still is, very severe, though it has decreased slightly since the rainfall. Colonel Boulderson reports that the health of the people in the eastern circle is generally good, and this is also the case in the west, from which I have just returned. The most sickly part is the central circle, and the whole sub-division is very unhealthy in August and September.

Price-currents.

The following are the prices prevailing in the eastern circle:—

Names of places.	Rice	Dal, corid	Gram	Jhow, Bhoota	Wheat	Barley
	Seers.		Seers.		Seers.	Seers.
Bhowra	8 and 9	.....	13½	.....	12	16
Chunpoteah	8½	11½	13	.....	.....	.....
Loureah	9 to 11	12½	14	16	13	17

In this circle rice can still be obtained, but at high prices, and not in large quantities. In Ramnuggur no rice can be obtained except Government rice. Dal (corid) is selling at 10½ seers, and atta 8½; gram (hardly procurable), 13; gehum, 12½; makai, 14. All these grains are, however, obtainable in small quantities, and both here and in the west the people depend almost entirely upon Government grain. No price list has been received lately from Bugaha, owing probably to the rise of the rivers; but having lately returned from Bugaha, I have ascertained that Ramnuggur prices and those prevailing at Bugaha are nearly equal, and that grain of all kinds are not easily procurable. Under circular No. . . . dated . . . the various markets will be watched, and should any importation take place, the procedure laid down in that circular will be adopted.

Sales of Government Grain.—There has been a decrease in sales by 829 maunds 33 seers during this as compared with the last fortnight. The reason of this appears to be the large payments in kind on our works. Hitherto bunnials who had purchased our grain supplied our laborers, and these sales were treated as "sales to the general public." Some laborers receive payment in kind; they have neither the means nor the incentive to purchase, and hence necessarily, there must be a slight diminution in the amount sold. But this does not, I think, show that our grain is in less demand, or that sales have in reality fallen off, for the amount sold is large, and the decrease such as must necessarily follow the introduction of payment in kind.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The statement sent with this report shows that our daily average has fallen from 31,880 to 11,940, *i.e.*, it shows a reduction of nearly two-thirds. This very satisfactory result, viz., the spontaneous diminution in the numbers on our works is, I think, due in a great measure to the large tucceave advances we have made. A large proportion of our laborers are cultivators, who but for advances would have had no means of subsistence while preparing their fields. Colonel Boulderson, referring to this subject writes:—"The greater portion of the people have returned to their ordinary occupations, and a more settled state of things is fast replacing the anxiety and bustling for relief-employment which lately prevailed here. Advances of grain have everywhere been pushed on, and this, with the free disposal of rice through all the bazars, has had the effect of enabling cultivators to subsist while engaged in field-work. Our attendance has decreased to our normal standard before the great crowding on our works began in April.

These remarks, which apply to the whole sub-division, correctly describe, I think, the exact position of affairs. In Ramnuggur the distress reached its height in March; in Shikarpore in April. Before this the cultivating classes had not resorted to our works in large numbers; it was only when distress had reached a certain point that they were compelled to work. Now our works show the usual attendance before the distress among the cultivating classes was severely felt. But as during the time they worked they had no means of subsistence except their wages (as was shown on several occasions), they could not

at the commencement of the rains have left the works unless some provision had been made for them. This, however, had been done by the advance system, and the free disposal of rice, and the consequence is that our works have naturally diminished, and that the people have been able to "return to their ordinary occupations."

Payments have now everywhere been made in kind, and the measure has been very successful.

Those who now attend our works are either women and children belonging chiefly to the cultivating classes, or those who in ordinary times subsist by labor. For the former, work in the fields will be found very soon when weeding operations commence; the latter will require help more or less throughout the rainy season. A great many of these also will find employment in the fields, but we shall continue our works for those of all classes who may still for any reason remain on our hands. To prevent competing with agricultural labor, I have reduced our rates, and this has had a beneficial result. With the Commissioner's sanction we have made arrangements to pay rations for any days when, from a continuance of the rain, work is impossible, and when those who have nothing but labor to look to will be without employ. It is, however, anticipated that a still larger reduction will take place, and that provision of this nature will have to be made for a few only.

D.

The following statement shows the amount of grain now actually stored in our godahs:—

	Mds.	S.	C.
Ramnuggur	86,741	36	0
Bugaha ..	77,091	21	12
Harnatur	15,049	27	0
Chankee	6,922	8	12
Chamardeeha	8,126	3	0
Shikarpore and Bhoura	23,782	20	4
Total	2,18,016	36	12

E.—ADVANCES TO ASSAMRES.

These have nearly been completed, and all distributions will be made before the heavy rains set in. During the fortnight we distributed 5,102 maunds, and there now remains only a small amount to be distributed, both under the Rajah's security and in our estates.

From the beginning we have advanced 21,207 maunds 18 seers 6 chittacks, and this large amount, distributed in every part of the sub-division, will go far to help the people through till the next crop is taken. In addition to the advances made by Mr Gibbon, I think this provision has been ample, and what remains is chiefly a balance under the Rajah of Ramnuggur's security. Some advances are made payable by instalments under circular No. 481, and in order to have grain available in the interior during the rains, I have drawn up a scheme under which a sufficient supply will be kept in every tuppah in the custody and on the security of responsible zemindars. This will also guard us against any sudden outbreak of distress, and will be available for charitable purposes or for sales, should it be necessary to extend these in the interior.

The Commissioner in his late tour approved of this scheme.

Charitable Relief.—Special Report under section 5, Circular No. 3216—S.R.

Heading (b).—The number of recipients of charitable relief amounts now to 2,000 a day. These are persons so reduced by starvation and sickness, or so old and decrepit, that they cannot support themselves by work, and but for the assistance they have received from the charitable committee, the majority of them must have perished. When I came to Ramnuggur in January, their condition was pitiable, though then there were fewer, and even now, though they have been fed for some months, (and to me their condition seems much improved), Dr. Coates, Sanitary Commissioner, and others who have lately visited Ramnuggur, were much struck with their miserable appearance. Assistance in various ways besides food had to be given to many of these unfortunates. Women with little children they had not the strength to nurse, had to be fed with more nutritious diet than ordinary rice and dāl; children were often so weak that they could not digest their food, while many who came half-naked had to be clothed. All these wants have been fully met by the sub-division committee, and the sub-committees at Shikarpore and Bugaha. The expenditure therefore under heading (b) included the following detail:—1st, regular rations, i.e., rice, dāl, and salt; 2nd, special diet for those too weak to be able to digest ordinary rations.

The latter were especially necessary both in the cold season, (i.e., well into the middle of March) and at the beginning of the rains.

Besides the poor-houses, we have charitable centres, which I have increased to 14. The statement attached to this report shows the amount of grain used for charitable relief, the money value, the average number relieved, and the amount spent in cash. Of course there are always those who stay for a short time and then go to other places. Thus lately we have given relief to 80 starving persons who came from Gorukpore in a most pitiable condition, while a good many came from Nepal. The daily average, however, has now for some time been about 2,000. I think the number will increase, as the rainy season is very trying, and as many must necessarily be out of employ.

II. *Heading (c).*—Employment for paypers who cannot go to our relief works is, to as large an extent as possible, found at our poor-houses. This mode of relief can never be carried out on a large scale, as it would imply collecting large crowds at one place. It also requires a great deal of supervision at Ramnuggur. We have given employment of this nature to 80 persons, who receive extra food in payment. The principal work done is husking rice, grinding corn, and light work in repairing buildings, &c. During the rains I shall have employment for about 200 persons, and our poor-houses at Bograh and Shikharpara, where hitherto less has been done (a few dhankes for husking rice only having been started), will give labor to about 60 or 70 persons each. The persons who mostly work are women and young children, or men who are too weak to go to roads. The amount of expenditure under this head is included in statement for heading (d), as the payments are in kind.

III. *Heading (d).*—Statement II shows the number of persons receiving relief of this nature. The following extracts from the register kept for this class of cases will best show the nature of relief afforded.

EXTRACT.

From 1 to 13.—“These are widows of good caste in very reduced circumstances, who during their husbands’ lifetime were well-to-do. In ordinary years they received help from their husbands’ relatives, and they also made a living by purchasing dhan when it was cheap, husking it in private, and selling it through their male relatives in the village. Most of them have a little property—the remnant of better times—and this year, when others could not help them, they sold their trinkets. At the best of times they have only just enough to live; at a time like this they are in the utmost distress. They cannot work on our roads, they will not receive charity, yet unless assisted they must starve.

These women are either Brahmans, Kayeths, or of high Mussulman castes.

No. 20 in the same register is one Mirishawul of mouzah Jogya; was formerly chowkeedar; was dismissed on account of old age; has three females dependent on him, and two children. Is in great distress, but will not beg.

Generally all cases to which relief has been given under this heading, are either women such as are described in the first extract, or old men of good caste who cannot work. In all we have 107 cases, and during the next few months the number will increase in all probability. It is a matter of great difficulty to discover these cases, as, unlike ordinary recipients of charity, they will not come forward, and will undergo almost any hardship sooner than receive charity pure and simple. Native gentlemen, members of our committees, e.g., Mir Taur Alee and Shek Salamat Alee, have been of great assistance in finding out these cases. In a few cases relief has, under this heading, begun to sufferers by fire. This is a peculiar kind of distress in which relief is much required, but in which it is very difficult to discriminate between the deserving and undeserving, as all are so apt to exaggerate their losses. I have therefore hitherto proceeded very cautiously, but lately I have taken up this question systematically, and made careful inquiries, the results of which I will separately report upon. With the Commissioner’s sanction, relief under this heading has also been given to some village chowkeydars and goreyets whose circumstances are peculiar; who from the nature of their duties cannot attend our works; who are as a rule wretchedly poor, and who generally have many depending upon them.

All assistance under this heading has hitherto been in grain. The amount expended and the numbers relieved will be shown in statement No. 2 attached to this report.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure of previous fortnight	20,287	8	2		
Ditto present fortnight	9,326	5	9		
<i>Details.</i>							
Public Works Department—							
Chankee road	305	0	0		
Jogees tank	248	0	0		
Bugaba road	669	0	0		
Mujra tank	18	0	0		
Subya road	200	0	0		
					1,440	0	0
Circle officers—							
Colonel Boulderson	7,174	2	9		
Miscellaneous—							
Joint-Magistrate’s bungalow	102	0	0		
Building golahs	228	1	9		
Ditto hospitals	110	14	0		
Golah contingencies	9	15	9		
Establishment	261	3	6		
					712	3	0
Grand Total							
				9,326	5	9

Statement I, showing charitable relief given under heading (d) corresponding with rule F of former orders referred to in special report on charitable relief.

Number of persons to whom assistance has been given under heading (d)	107
Nature of assistance	Advance in grain.
	Mds. S. C.
Total amount given	148 12
	Rs. A. P.
Money value of grain	423 11 5

Statement II, referred to in special report on charitable relief.

Average daily numbers receiving gratuitous relief	2,055
	Mds. S. C.
Amount of grain used since beginning	1,706 33 4
	Rs. A. P.
Money value of this grain	4,900 7 9
Amount of cash distributed in charitable relief	81 13 9*
Amount spent in purchase of clothes, special diet, medical comforts, blankets, &c.	241 10 0†

List of Relief works in the Ramnuggur sub-division of Chumparun district, and number of laborers during the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

Name of work.	Daily average number of men.	Daily average number of women.	Daily average number of children.	Total daily average.
Salbeya road, section 1	19	68	4	91
Ditto, ditto 2	68	315	54	437
Jogla tank	336	405	32	773
Sabeya tank	302	173	21	496
Bugaha road	288	595	165	1,048
Chankee tank	288	628	100	1,016
Moojoora tank	63	271	41	375
Charbi road, section 1	117	247	103	467
Ditto, ditto 2	228	401	86	715
Samru road	68	131	27	226
Nurrowl tank	41	140	16	197
Bugaha to Hurnatar road	157	343	9	509
Malpoorwa to Bugaha road	97	179	3	279
Hurnatar road	88	136	30	254
Songarh tank	100	278	46	424
Dhobree	186	419	147	752
Total	2,446	4,729	884	8,059‡

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Ramnuggur sub-division of Chumparun district, on the dates nearest to the 13th June, for which returns may be available.

1. Names of circles—Ramnuggur, Bugaha, Hurnatar, Shikharpore.		
2. Date for which figures are given—13th June 1874.		
	Mds.	S. C.
3. Total allotment of Government grain	2,50,000	0 0
4. Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred to other districts	2,18,016	36 12½
5. By sale to public or laborers	23,128	21 0
6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	1,706	33 4
7. By advances to ryots	21,207	18 6
8. By payment in kind to laborers	3,891	17 8
9. Total	49,934	10 2
10. Estimated grain receipt of the ending fortnight	30,000	0 0||
11. Estimated grain expenditure of the coming fortnight	12,000	0 0

* Grain began to be used in March. Previously we purchased rice and makai to the bazars and distributed it, hence this column.

† This does not include the Bugaha or Shikharpore expenditure, as details have not been received.

‡ The Shikharpore roads are not included, details not having been yet received. For Colonel Boulderson's report the total daily average is as noted below—8,890.

§ This is actually in store.

|| Seed-grain.

W. A. Howe,
On Special Duty.

No. 73F, dated Bankipore, the 10th June 1874.

From—G. E. POTT, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Patna, on special duty,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the divisional famine narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 6th June.

2. During the period under review the early rains have fairly set in, and the rainfall has been general throughout the division. Chumparan was the first district that felt the good effects of the rain, which, coming from the north-west, appears to have clung to the hills, and to have poured in fertilising showers in the Terai sub-divisions. In the southern districts of the division the rainfall has not been so heavy. The following figures give the results:—

Chumparan	...	24	inches.
Tirhoot	...	14	"
Shahabad	...	1	"
Gya	...	7	"
Sarun	...	7	"
Patna	...	4	"

The rain in Chumparan has been sufficient to set agricultural operations on foot, to diminish the numbers on the relief works, and generally to lighten the prospects of the district. In Tirhoot the rainfall appears to have been very eccentric and unequally distributed.

In Mudhoobunnee nearly 3 inches of rain fell; and the Collector writes that "in some places it is feared, if general rain comes on, that the lower lands will be submerged and no dhau sown." This refers more particularly to Singhea and part of Baherab.

In Shahabad sufficient rain has fallen for cultivation. A telegram was received from Arrah on the 8th instant that heavy rain had fallen on that day, which would do immense good.

The districts of Gya, Sarun, and Patna would be the better for more rain in parts; but the figures given above, taken as they are at the Sudder Stations, do not indicate the rainfall in other parts of the district. For instance, as regards the Patna district, nearly 2 inches of rain fell at Behar, more than an inch at Barh, and nearly an inch at Dinapore, whereas only half an inch was registered at head-quarters.

3. This general and opportune rainfall has undoubtedly done vast good. It has enabled the ryots to prepare their lands for the rice crop, which in many places, where the moisture is sufficient, has been sown: much land has been ploughed; indian-corn and other crops have been put in. There has been a general diminution in the numbers attending the relief works, but to what extent I am not in a position to say. The figures will be furnished with the next narrative. Some reports indicate that the rain has not thinned the relief works so much as was anticipated, and it is said that the liberal rates offered by Government are keeping back the cultivators from the fields. This is a matter for grave consideration; and in any case where it is found that the profits in the relief works are so high as to keep the laborers from the fields, the rates should be adjusted accordingly.

4. In addition to the good effects noted above, the rain has had a sensible influence on the price-current, the rates of which have fallen more or less in all districts. Statement A appended to this narrative shows the rates prevalent in the districts of this division on the 6th June.

The rates given for Tirhoot and Chumparan are the average rates, but of course they vary considerably in different parts of the districts; e.g., the price of rice in Tirhoot ranges from 8½ to 13½ seers per rupee; and so far as these two districts (Tirhoot and Chumparan) are concerned, the price-currents are no safe criterion in testing the pressure of distress, as in many parts the only grain in the market is Government grain, and the prices quoted in the lists are those at which the Government grain is being retailed to the starving people.

In regard to the other districts where private trade is active, I think the price-currents may be accepted as denoting the actual rates at which the various food-grains are obtainable; and although there may occur partial distress in isolated tracts, yet with food at these prices, with the large stocks of Government grain accumulated, and the elaborate machinery set on foot to inquire into the wants of the people and to bring relief to their very doors, I think we may safely say that no general distress can be apprehended in any of these districts. Special cases will be treated as they arise, and need not be touched upon in this report.

5. The following statement B shows the allotment, storage, and consumption of Government grain in the several districts of this division. The figures, so far as they go, are taken from the last district fortnightly narratives.

6. During the fortnight under review, Patna has despatched 23,000 out of 25,000 maunds ordered to be sent to Tirhoot. This leaves the Patna district with a balance of only 18,899 maunds, and orders have recently been issued by Government to send as much of this balance as can be spared to Tirhoot also.

7. As regards Sarun, the figures given in statement B are the same as shown in our last fortnightly narrative, being taken from the Collector's narrative for the period ending 16th May. In the last district narrative for the fortnight ending the 30th May, the grain statements promised in parts D and E have not been received, but it is apparent that during

last fortnight there has been a large expenditure of Government grain. I gather the following facts from the body of the reports:—

Paragraph 27—			
Grain sold to laborers	...	...	16,491
Paragraph 36—			
Advances to ryots in Sewan	...	...	5,050
Ditto in Karbala	...	...	20
			<hr/> 22,461

Mr. Hodgkinson says that the amount distributed in advances will probably exceed 60 or 70 thousand maunds in the Futwa Raj.

Mr. Drummond (paragraph 33) hints that more Government grain may be required; but I am inclined to think that the large stocks at his disposal, if judiciously distributed, ought amply to suffice for the requirements of his district.

8. As regards Gya, nothing need be said; the stores are sufficient to meet any ordinary contingencies.

9. Shahabad is still bringing in grain from the North-Western Provinces. The amount consumed up to date has not been given by the Collector. The figures have been called for.

10. With reference to Chumparun, there appears to be some unaccountable discrepancy between the amount said to have been despatched and the quantity received. The mistake, which is probably one in account only, is being inquired into. Meanwhile the stores in the district are large (more than 6½ lakhs of maunds), private trade from Patna and other places is brisk, and will probably increase as the rains set in, and the prospects of the crops are most promising; so that, taking everything into consideration, I see no cause for anxiety. However, the situation of this district will be carefully watched, and on the first symptoms of any probable deficit in the food-supply, grain can be poured in by boat and steamer.

11. Lastly, there remains Tirhoot, the food-supplies of which district have occupied much attention during the fortnight under review.

Statement C appended shows approximately the despatches of Government grain up to date. From this it will be perceived that the 42 lakhs of maunds first allotted to Tirhoot have been probably more than made up by this time.

12. As the rains are approaching, orders have been issued to close the Futwa Ghât under Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, and the Chumpta and other adjacent ghâts under Captain Rennick. These ghâts will probably be closed in a few days. Under Colonel McGregor's orders the despatches of grain have been concentrated on Barh (Mr. Gray Glen), where the grain is crossed over the river by steamer or boat and taken by the State Railway to Durbhunga. On the 31st May, Ram Neerunjun and Company had about 52,000 maunds of grain to despatch in order to complete their contract of 5,64,000 maunds. This grain has been ordered to Barh; a large quantity has already arrived there; and the rest is, I believe, in transit. Of the 20,000 maunds of North-Western Provinces' grain originally intended for Gya, 5,000 maunds had been sent to Bukhtiarpore. Of this Gya took 333 maunds, and the remainder (4,667 maunds) was forwarded to Barh. There remained 15,000 maunds, of which 10,000 maunds have been received at Futwa and forwarded to Barh. The remaining 5,000 maunds were, when we last heard, waiting for carriage, but by this time they ought to have been loaded and may have reached the station. A large quantity of grain has been sent from Monghyr to Barh for Tirhoot during the past fortnight.

13. It has been the practice in previous divisional narratives to submit a statement in form D (annexed) showing, up to the latest date, the numbers employed on relief works and the expenditure of Government grain in the more distressed parts of Tirhoot and Chumparun. These figures were obtained by telegrams from the several sub-divisions. As stated in my last narrative, they came very irregularly and were prepared in various ways, so that their usefulness was diminished, and owing to their non-receipt the divisional narrative was often delayed.

The submission of these telegraphic despatches rendered it necessary for the sub-divisional officer to come in from his work in the middle of the fortnight; and as the information asked for was precisely the same as that furnished to Government the week before, the Commissioner has decided that these telegrams should be discontinued. This statement will not therefore appear in future narratives.

14. The Commissioner left head-quarters on tour on the 26th ultimo, and proceeded *via* Hajepore to Mozufferpore, and thence *via* Motiharee and Bettiah to Ramnuggur. His note on the working of the relief circles in the Tirhoot district has already been forwarded to Government, and therefore need not be included in this narrative.

15. In conclusion I give below a list of officers, both European and Native, who have been posted to famine work during the past fortnight, also the districts to which they have been sent, and the dates on which they reported their arrival to this office, and I propose in all future narratives to give a similar list for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor; at the

same time, as requested, I will report specially the arrival and posting of each officer as it occurs—

Name of Officer.	District in which posted.	Dates on which they reported their arrival to this office.
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Opium Assistants.

From Mr. Abercrombie—

A. Elliot	Gya	27th May.
G. M. Gregory	Chumpanun	1st June.
S. D. Jackson	Mozufferpore	29th May.

From Mr. Carnac—

R. W. Nicholson	Durbhunga	3rd June.
Blair	Mozufferpore	not known.
Shaw	"	"

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Moonsheers.

Mohamed Yusuf	Mozufferpore	26th May.
Behari Lal	"	26th "
Omrao Khan	Durbhunga	26th "
Ali Reza	"	26th "
Gokul Pershad	Tirhoot	10th June.
Jhumán Lal	"	10th "
Ajodheya Pershad	"	10th "
Nageshur Proshad	"	10th "
Farid Khan	Durbhunga	27th May.
Mukot Behari Lal	"	28th "
Abdul Rahim	Durbhunga	30th "
Amir Chand	"	1st June.
Bahadur Sing	"	1st "

Tehsildar.

Ujagar Mull	Gya	1st "
Hossein Ali	"	1st "
Kefaitullah	"	3rd "
Mohamed Abdulla	Tirhoot	6th "

Naib-Tehsildar.

Tuffuzul Hossein	Gya	28th May.
Hinday Narain	Durbhunga	4th June.
Goor Narain	Mozufferpore	5th "
Kumardin	Durbhunga	6th "

Salootry.

Sabit Ali	"	2nd "
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Besides these, two naib-tehsildars and two pesbkars have been sent to Bhagulpore under Government orders No. 351—T.F., dated 27th ultimo.

A.

Price-current of Food-grains and Salt in the district of the Patna Division on the 6th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	District.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE ORDER OF 80 TOLARS.											REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bulrush millet, common (Sya).	Bulrush millet, chabun (Sya).	Lower or mixed, and chabun.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.	Fire wood.	Salt.	
1	Tirhoot	11	15	01	111	.....	.....	101	101	124	.....	71	The figures show the average of 80 circles; common rice ranges from 81 to 124 seers.
2	Chumpanun	12	18	9	12	.....	.....	10	15	161	.....	61	Average of 8 circles or marts.
3	Barrin	161	17	7	121	.....	28	151	16	18	160	7	These are the prices at Chumpanun.
4	Gya	121	17	9	161	.....	121	101	161	121	.....	6	Prices highest at the head-quarter station (Gya.)
5	Shahabad	161	17	01	11	17	171	30	161	12	.....	7	Prices lowest at the head-quarter station (Arrah.)
6	Patna	161	191	121	121	.....	191	.....	171	201	180	71	

G. E. PORTER,

Off. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

B.

Statement showing the Allocation, Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Patna Division.

DISTRICT.	Total allotment of grain finally sanctioned by Government, as per No. dated.	Total quantity of grain stored in the district.	QUANTITY CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Total.	Balance in the district.	REMARKS.
			By sale to public.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By first other districts.			
Patna	57,500	47,267	3,758				25,900	29,012	15,599	
Baran	5,05,000	4,94,640		124	2,205	641		2,970		* From the fortnightly narrative of 15th May.
Gya	1,30,000	1,46,980	3,348	141				3,689	1,42,671	
Shahabad	1,27,400	67,267								Figures not given.
Champanau	9,15,800	7,73,681	22,621	6,900	16,845	32,461		1,90,757	6,43,744	
<i>North Tirhoot.</i>										
Sodamaboo *	12,50,000	8,94,080	19,835	2,127	2,380	1,658		24,074		27th May.
Mudhobunsee		4,91,976	1,36,367	13,754	1,825	238		1,77,794		22nd May.
Narayan	6,40,000	5,28,608	81,461	17,669	3,033	136		1,02,109		27th May.
Durbhanga	13,90,600	7,55,186	1,06,494	54,258	21,857	1,634		1,81,207		23th May.

Returns from South Tirhoot not received.

G. E. PORTER,

Offg. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

C.

Statement showing approximately the despatches of Government grain.

DESPATCH.	Place from which grain is despatched.	NUMBER OF MATHELS.		Total.	REMARKS.
		Elce mixed grain.	Mixed grain only.		
TIRHOOT	From Patna and Patwa via Bunker Ghât.	20,35,666	1,07,660	21,43,326	Up to 20th May.
	Via Barrh	14,50,120	17,172	14,67,292	Up to 28th May.
	Via Mokameh	98,808		98,808	Closed on the 6th May, no further despatches.
	Via Monghyr, per Messrs. Fletcher and Dwyer.	2,07,648		2,07,648	
	Ditto per Major Water and others	3,50,645		3,50,645	Up to 31st May.
CHAMPANAU	From Patna and Patwa via Bunker Ghât.	8,14,990		8,14,990	These figures are the same as in previous statement. They are subject to correction. There is a discrepancy in the amounts said to have been despatched and the quantity received in Champaran which is under inquiry.
	From Arrah	76,818		76,818	
	By boat	77,177		77,177	
BARAN	Patwa Ghât	1,36,731	30,688	1,67,417	
		3,49,901		3,49,901	
				5,17,318	

G. E. PORTER,

Offg. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

D.
Statement showing the numbers employed on Relief Works, &c., in the more distressed parts of Tirhoot.

Name of Sub-division.	Number of persons receiving charitable relief in poor-houses.	Number of persons receiving relief at their own homes.	Number of persons employed in public works.	Number of persons in relief works.	Number of golas opened.	AMOUNT OF SALES.		Amount expended on charitable relief.	ADVANCE TO RYOT.		REMARKS.
						To ryotars.	To the public.		In cash.	In kind.	
Tajpur ..	940	1,066	2,441	3,654	2	123	...	137	Rs. 363	Rs. ...	Telegram, 2nd June 1874.
Haripur ..	...	3,853	819	8,108	3	784	...	...	Nil	...	Ditto. 6th June 1874.
Muthabance ..	90,539 by tickets.	1,686	90,524	1,13,537	...	237	983	10,908	1,070	2,302	Paid in kind to ryotars ... 699 Expended for work ... 297
Shimaboo ..	106	8,255	14,034	84,208	90	11,178	14,595	...	...	4,538	Shimaboo Pootree ... 38,500 Bettoria not received from ... 29,841
Pootree ..	...	...	1,736	61,577	...	2,209	19,053	...	...	2,566	Bettoria not received from ... 1,066
Ras Nagar ..	2,000	...	27,876	3,806	...	1,492	15,221	...	...	16,106	Payment in kind ...

G. E. PORTER,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Patna, on special duty.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874

A.

The state of the district has improved during the past fortnight more than even I anticipated in my last narrative. The rains have set in very satisfactorily, and even in Bukhtiarpore there is not a single village but what has had a good downpour; seed which has been in the ground for the last month has all germinated, dhan as well as murwa,—the dhan that was scorched has already revived and lost the burnt-up appearance. Ploughing and sowing are going on rapidly all over the circle; janera is an inch above the ground. The people are in good spirits, anticipating that if they can only tide over the next six weeks with the help of Government, all will be well.

The distress which was manifesting itself in the north of the Begoozera sub-division has been well got in hand by Mr. Wilkins since he was relieved of his judicial work. The rain over there has been general, and the prospects are now good. Relief measures must continue until the reaping of the crop now sown, but not on any very great scale.

The temporary distress at Simultollah has yielded to the rain and to prompt relief measures: whilst it lasted it was really distress amongst the agricultural class, not professional beggars, and had the rains held off another week we should have had ten times the numbers on our hands. However, the rain has come down plentifully, the 600 who were being relieved have dwindled down of their own accord to between 60 and 80. This showed that the people were willing to work in their fields as soon as possible, and did not wish to eat the bread of idleness at Government expense if they could possibly help it.

Mr. Money has been riding about this part of Chokai lately, and now reports fields being ploughed everywhere. In some villages the *moris* or early nurseries of dhan, are planted, and the rice is sprouting well, and all the janerah which had been sown five days is coming up. The janerah crop is a most important one, as it grows very fast, and it is within the capacity of the humblest ryots and coolies to have their patches of it; by the end of July, when it will be ripe, all fear of distress will be at an end. In the meantime, however, the local bazars are scantily supplied, and Government rice is being moved down from the surplus golahs.

In the Luckeesera circle the rain has been general, and cultivation is going on actively; janerah is springing up well, and in the homestead lands there is a good deal of murwa ready for transplanting.

B.

There is still work on the Chikinghat road, in the Bukhtiarpore circle, for another 15 days; one tank work (Rasulpore) has been closed, and two new ones opened, affording work to 1,797 laborers. Those incapable of work have already been disposed of in their respective villages.

In Begoozera, eight public and two private tank-works have been in full swing during the fortnight, and have afforded work to 302 persons. As those are finished, other works are being provided.

Ploughing and sowing have drawn off nearly all the people from the Jamose works; but they can be resumed when the ploughing and sowing are over, until the harvest renders them no longer necessary.

C.

Private trade at Bukhtiarpore still continues very small. The sales of Government rice, to the extent of 3,000 maunds a month, amount, according to Mr. Manson's calculation, to more than one half of the monthly consumption of the whole population of the circle.

As might be expected, some of the 20,000 maunds I was moving from the surplus golah of Sheikpoora to Begoozera has been caught in the rain and damaged: I hear of only 147 bags so far injured, and hope that, as it is required for immediate consumption, even if some of it has got wetted it will be eaten before it has time to go bad.

Mr. Money is moving down small quantities of rice from the Secundra golah to Simultollah and Chokai.

D.

There is nothing new to report under this head. The enumeration of bags is still going on at Bukhtiarpore, but is not yet finished,—13,297 bags have been enumerated.

E.

Mr. Manson has advanced 485 maunds of grain to 12 zemindars, and 2,328 maunds to 1,131 ryots, within the Bukhtiarpore circle, and Mr. Wilkins has advanced 1,197 maunds to ryots in the Begoozera sub-division, and Mr. Currie has advanced 27,004 maunds to 6,370 ryots scattered over 275 villages.

F.

Throughout the Bukhtiarpore circle the distribution of rice to the poor at their own villages through the group superintendents was effected without the slightest confusion or misconception of orders. Mr. Manson has been through the greater portion of the villages, and was not accosted by a single pauper asking for relief, nor did he hear a single complaint against the persons through whom this relief has been given. Only the sickly and diseased, and residents of other districts come to the poor-house.

In Begoozera the number of Tirhooties mentioned in my last narrative have been fed up and sent to their houses with a supply of food sufficient to last them the journey.

At Jamoee there are only 20 to 50 professional beggars receiving relief, and the collection at Simultollah has been reduced to about 60.

At the head-quarters at Monghyr the Secretary of the relief committee, Colonel Murray, has been breaking up the poor-house and sending the people off with a 15 days' ticket; the lopers had previously taken their departure for fear of having personal cleanliness enforced upon them.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 1250:—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamoee, and Begoeserai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckeeserai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore.

(2) Special sub-division opened and officered:—

Jamoee.

(3) Luckeeserai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore.

(4) Jamalpoore Native gentlemen connected with the railway.

Chuprun Mr. H. Christian.

Bassoni " J. Christian.

Gurpurah " Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily average number of persons relieved at the Relief Centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the week ending the 13th June 1874.

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	88	163	96	379
Sondhi	17	20	43	80
Gurpurah	2	6	6	13
Dowlatpore	13	5	16	36
Chauria	8	19	6	33
Bamlega	20	18	6	44
Sheikpoora	13	16	7	36
Begoeserai	44	38	35	118
Tegrah	19	55	22	96
Buppur	23	30	20	73
Bukhtiarpoore		2	4	7
Chuprun		Not received.		
Jamoee	17	17	11	45
Bassoni		Not received.		
Gumia				
Grand Total...				1,000

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure, as shown in last narrative Rs. A. P. 7,39,022 0 10

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	1,66,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	35,649	7	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	2,707	14	6
Advanced to Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Advanced to Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	3,89,986	1	7
Construction of golahs	2,154	6	4
Payment of golah establishment	2,994	13	6
Miscellaneous charges	75	0	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,450	0	0
To municipalities	5,000	0	0
To zemindars for land improvement	44,740	0	0
Tuacavee advances	60,729	8	3
			7,39,022 0 10

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	Nil.		
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	1,08,028	12	0
Construction of golahs	1,587	1	0
Miscellaneous charges	419	9	0
Golah establishment	544	0	2
Advances for land improvement	Nil.		
Tuacavee advances	3,810	0	0
			1,14,889 6 2
Grand Total			8,53,411 7 0
Final payments	Nil.		
Advances recoverable	1,90,729	8	3

Statement of Cases from 29th May to 11th June 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.	Column IV of AI, minus column IXA
Dacoity—					
Headings 30 and 31 of	1874	...	...	...	...
Crime Return AI ...	1873	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	1	...
	1871	...	...	...	...
Robbery—					
Headings 32 and 33 of	1874	...	...	...	...
Crime Return AI, ...	1873	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	1	...
	1871	...	...	...	...
Theft—					
Heading 43 of Crime	1874	...	...	28	5
Return AI, excluding	1873	...	...	13	4
cattle-theft ...	1872	...	...	21	4
	1871	...	...	16	6
House-breaking, or	1874	...	...	14	5
house-trespass in	1873	...	...	14	5
order to commit theft	1872	...	...	55	17
	1871	...	...	7	1
Total	1874	...	...	42	10
	1873	...	...	27	9
	1872	...	...	81	21
	1871	...	...	23	27

MONGHYR,
The 15th June 1874.

H. WALLER, Major,
District Supdt. of Police.

Price-current of Principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF PLACE	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian-corn
	Seers.	Srs.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	11½	15	17	14½
Begoo Seral	15	13½	17	16
Tegrah	15	12½	17	14
Jamcooe	9 to 10	....	12 to 13	....

Return called for under Government Letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
(1) By sale to laborers	1,544	3,086	4,630
(2) By sale to public	15,999	19,517	35,516
(3) In charitable relief	4,035	2,500	6,535
(4) Advances to ryots	2,349	29,016	31,365
Total	23,927	54,119	78,046

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offg. Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 10th June 1874.

Name of Sub-Division	Name of Circle	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment	Total allotment	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grain sent to other districts.				TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Mds.	
					Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	By sales, public or to labours.	By requisition, distillation, and to the barracks.			By advance requisition to garrisons in kind or in specie.	Total.
Sudder sub-division, including exclusively the Bukharpore circle.	Bukharpore	10th June 1874	11,250 34 0	1,00,000 34 0	11,250 34 0	0 0	0 0	1,513 8 0	470 51 8	0 0	3,951 20 8	0 0	0 0	20,000	
		Ditto	89,000 0 0	0 0	89,000 0 0	0 0	0 0	11,411 0 0	4,604 0 0	2,222 0 0	18,926 0 0	0 0	0 0		
Bengal sub-division, There is no circle here.	There is no circle here.	18th June 1874	45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	28,758 25 0	0 0	0 0	14,507 0 0	430 22 8	1,746 23 12	30,16 4	16,987 22 13	18,900 0 0	About 7,000	
		12th June 1874	10,000 0 0	0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0	0 0	3,542 56 2	56 17 12	577 0 0	0 0	4,635 5 14	0 0	0 0	
Jumna sub-division, excluding three circles.	Luckeesari	Ditto	13,118 0 0	1,14,000 32 0	32,118 0 0	0 0	0 0	788 31 0	443 20 0	13,082 0 0	0 0	16,093 25 0	0 0	20,000	
	Secundra	Ditto	28,406 0 0	0 0	35,092 4 13 1	0 0	0 0	107 53 8	117 32 8	13,342 0 0	0 0	15,027 55 10	0 0		
	Shahpore	Ditto	44,107 33 4	0 0	44,107 32 0	0 0	0 0	2,314 25 10	300 12 0	0 0	0 0	3,483 38 6	0 0		
Total			2,61,315 29 0	2,61,315 29 0	2,17,619 37 13 1	0 0	0 0	30,702 19 0	8,534 24 5	31,564 23 12	30,16 4	77,994 27 8	0 0		

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offg. Collector.

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

[illegible]

Names of Roads.	Process in marking out.	Process in opening right-of-way.	Number of laborers employed weekly.	Supply of food for men and mules.	Conditioned laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Amount of contract for 2 miles of road.
Secundra to Jamnue	13 miles	In 2 places	24	From Secundra to Jamnue, 21 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			250 00
Mullapeta to ditto	2 miles	In 1 place	50	From Secundra to Mullapeta, 11 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			250 00
Ditto to Gungu	54 miles	In 3 places	72	From Secundra to Gungu, 54 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			1,440 00
Jamnue to Luckeesra	4.5 and 6 miles.	Ditto	27	From Secundra to Jamnue, 4.5 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			527 50
Secundra to ditto	3, 7, 8, and 9 miles	In 4 places	60	From Secundra to ditto, 3, 7, 8, and 9 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			384 15
Ditto to Nowalsh	9 miles	In 1 place	24	From Secundra to Nowalsh, 9 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			1,080 00
Transport road			400	From Secundra to Jamnue, 21 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			2,000 00
Relay roads			2,000	From Secundra to ditto, 3, 7, 8, and 9 miles, 100 lbs. per man and mule.	Conditioned laborers.			1,600 00
Total			2,097		Conditioned laborers.			5,841 65
					Conditioned laborers.			324 11 8
					Conditioned laborers.			189 13 6
					Conditioned laborers.			131 0
					Conditioned laborers.			20,056 8 0

P. S.—There are 57 Brahmins, 129 Rajpoots, 1,575 weavers, 64 oilmen, 101 washermen, 271 drummers, 178 potters, 2 kalwars, 50 barbers, 50 hawalas, 13 goldsmiths, 40 haramis. Nearly 4 per cent. belonging to non-aboriginal classes, the rest are belonging to the aboriginal classes.

RAM BUTTIN MOJOMBAR,
Assistant Engineer, in Executive charge,
Monghyr District.

No. 533—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 18th June 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department

I HAVE the honor to submit my 15th fortnightly narrative for this district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. I have just returned from a tour over the distressed tracts of the Sootpool sub-division, having visited every golah excepting Bheemuggur and Nathpore, and the result is that I can pronounce the state of the country generally to be eminently satisfactory. The general prospects could not be better. There has been a very unusual early and heavy rainfall, most heavy where it was most wanted, especially in Narradeegur, Harawuth, and Bhupper pergunahs. From the 1st of June to date we have had at head-quarters a fall of 7·87, and since the 1st of January the fall has been 11·27, whereas the total rainfall last year to the end of June was only 6·44. In the Banka sub-division the rain has been very general, and during the fortnight under report 4·45 has been gauged. The rainfall measured during the fortnight at Sootpool amounted to 9·92; but while I was in that sub-division over 7" had already been measured, at Bhaptiabi, south of Dugmurrah, and over 9" at Pertabgunge, in pergunnah Harawuth. On the 13th instant 6" fell in 3 hours, both at Sootpool itself and at Souebursa, south-west corner of Muddehpooa sub-division, so I imagine that that fall must have been very general. Rain has fallen throughout Muddehpooa, but not to such an extent as at Sootpool.* The effects of this rain cannot be overstated, and the Bhadoi crops are simply magnificent. A larger extent of country has been sown down than usual with Bhadoi rice and murwa, and in no previous year have the prospects of these and the low land paddy been better at this season of the year. The rivers and tanks are all full, and the low country under water as much so as if it were the very height of the rains, instead of the commencement only.

* I have just heard that 7 inches fell at Muddehpooa in a few hours on the 13th.

3. The Sootpool sub-divisional officer writes—"The state of supplies in the bazaars is about the same as on the date of the last report. Gram and other pulses are easily procurable, but little or no rice is to be had. The nominal quotations for rice range from 9½ to 11 seers throughout the sub-division. Gram is selling at 11 to 13 seers, murwa at from 12½ to 14½, wheat at from 11 to 12." The allusion to rice is of course private rice only, as Government rice is easily procurable from the many moodies established to sell it, as well as from nearly all the golahs direct.

4. The Muddehpooa officer remarks:—"Supplies in the bazaars are about the same as at the time of my last narrative; the rates too, are unaltered."

5. The Banka officer reports:—"Food articles in the marts of this sub-division are procurable according to the wants of the people in general. On account of the rainfall, and in anticipation of future prospects, prices have fallen—rice from ½ to 1 seer, barley from 1½ to 1½ seers, and wheat from 1½ to 1½ seers per rupee."

6. At head-quarters prices are also falling, and the present prices are—

	S. Ch.	
Common rice	10	11
Wheat	13	14
Indian-corn	15	2
Gram	16	6

7. The following statement shows the difference in prices this year and at the same period in 1866:—

	Rice.		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.		1871.		1866.		1871.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Sootpool	...	9 5	...	...	12 12	...	11 0	...
Muddehpooa	...	11 0	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	...
Banka	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 to 16	16 0	14 to 16	...	12 8
Head-quarters	10 11½	10 11	10 11	10 6	...	15 2	11 6	13 14

Prices generally are apparently not so high now as they were in 1866.

8. There is no doubt, as I remarked on a previous occasion, prices have reached their highest, and will fall by degrees, unless indeed we have too much rain, so as to injure the present bright prospects.

9. The condition of the people generally is remarkably good—far better than it was from October to March. The condition of the able-bodied men and women on our works is

superior, and I believe they are far better off (physically) than they would have been in any ordinary year. The light labour gangs are in undoubted good case, and the people receiving gratuitous relief upon house-to-house tickets are wanting but little. Somehow or another ploughing, sowing, and transplanting, have been carried on freely and generally, without so large a diminution in the numbers on our works as might have been anticipated, and I think many will hold on to these as long as the rates are as high as they are. The time they will be most wanted for agricultural purposes will be about a month or so hence, when the Aghani rice has to be transplanted and general weeding becomes necessary. It is utterly impossible now, unless the Bhadoi crop fails from too much rain, or the rains cease so early that the Aghani fail also, for any famine to overtake the people of the district: and owing to the free manner in which house-to-house relief is gratuitously given, the people generally will be very well off. There are of course many cases where the people are sick and diseased and utterly incapable of doing anything, who will die notwithstanding the exertions of all the others; but taking the whole district, I can safely say the condition of the people has very greatly improved, and no danger need now be apprehended.

10. I write the above from personal observation, and I have been over a large tract of country. Most of the villages I found surrounded with cultivation, especially of Indian-corn, murwah, and khus. These had been all irrigated, and in some instances the Indian-corn had been reaped and the murwah was in full ear and nearly ripe; these of course were extra crops put in by provident ryots, and were naturally great helps. The people generally are in good spirits, and very many I found taking advantage of the times and trying either to get a "ticket" or "tuecavi," who undoubtedly had no business with either.

11. The statement of cases against property for the month of May is annexed; it shows a very slight increase on last year's reported crime, and almost nothing to what might have been apprehended.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. I annex the usual statements showing the progress of the relief works during the fortnight and the work done by the Darbhanga Court of Wards, as also the information called for in Government circular No. 144F, dated 5th May, as far as I have got information.

13. All or any works will be stopped directly if it should appear that they in any way interfere with the call for agriculture; but I agree with Mr. Kirkwood, whose remarks I extract, that there is not much fear of this. Agricultural operations are being extensively carried on, our works notwithstanding. Mr. Kirkwood writes: "I do not think our works are now anywhere likely to interfere with the call for agriculture: any work that I have in my charge will be stopped at once if there be any sign that it is interfering with agriculture; but personally I have not the slightest fear on this account. Let it be remembered that in Orissa, after half a million of the labouring and cultivating classes had perished, works were maintained throughout the rains on a large scale, and yet scarcely an acre of land remained untilled. It is so frequent to find labourers working one day in the field and the next day on works."

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

14. The exports and imports at the Bhagulpore station have been larger than usual, 26,867 maunds against 40,412 maunds; and it is clear, as previously pointed out, that grain is imported from the north-west to be sent on again to Calcutta. Of the imports, 25,148 maunds were wheat and 12,361 maunds of grain from far up-country; the rest pennis, Indian-corn, rice, and paddy in small quantities. Of the exports, 20,374 maunds were wheat for Howrah, 3,018 oats, and 2,983 grain; rest paddy, local, for Sooltangunge. The trade is not in food-grains, except wheat; and this latter, though largely grown in the district, is grown for exportation, as a rule, and not for local consumption. The trade from the other stations is insignificant.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. I have, as previously mentioned, visited every golah in the Soopool sub-division except two, Nathpore and Bheemuggur, as well as the golahs at Byjantpore and Sonebursa, in Muddchpoora. The annexed statement, in the form prescribed by Government, is, I am glad to state, correct up to the dates against each golah.

16. The group golahs have nearly all been filled, and in special villages in the south-west corner of Soopool sub-division, grain has also been stored, and with the object of carrying out orders recently received, reliable moodies have been sought for and found in some instances, who are willing to engage to take rice in sufficient quantities for sale in various villages. As matters now are however, I think I am right in asserting that no man need go anywhere in the Soopool sub-division a greater distance than 3 to 4 miles for his rice, whereas in ordinary years many have to go 8 or 10 miles to the nearest hut and think nothing of the journey. Rice, however, shall be taken as nearly as possible consistent with its safe custody and the absence of risk of injury from the weather to within the immediate reach of all, and orders have been given to Mr. Kirkwood accordingly.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

17. Rs. 15,000 have been sanctioned by the Commissioner to be paid in grain to one zemindar, named Ekbal Ali Khan, of Soopool sub-division. 1,000 maunds of rice have also been ordered to be given to Rughobur Dyal Munder, of Moorho, and one application of 2,000 maunds of rice has been submitted to the Commissioner for his orders. Rs. 1,500 have been sanctioned by me to be paid in grain to two zemindars, and there are some other applications recently received, which will be disposed of within the present fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

18. Under this head I would first mention the sales to the public from the Government golahs. Though this can hardly come under the heading of charitable relief, yet it is a very great boon to many, and without the opportunity of purchasing many would be unable to procure rice, though they might purchase other food-grains which are available. I took care at every golah except at Soopool itself to watch the sales, and noted a few facts; one being that many of the purchasers from the Somani (Telub), Nurgu, and Roshwar golahs, were inhabitants of Tirhoot, who come there 5 or 6 miles for their rice, and another being that a fair quantity of rice at Dugmurah is purchased for Nepal and done in this way. Women at most of the golahs take precedence of the men, and I observed the same women coming back again for more rice. Their condition was such as to render it impossible for them to be the owners of the rupees brought in, and on watching I found they took their rice outside, where banghybarlars were ready to take it away, deposited their load, and returned for more. There were several subterfuge residents in the golah enclosure, who soon cleared off. The sales to the public in one month only at Dugmurah reached 1,475 maunds, the sales at Nurgu and Roshwar were also high, viz. 5,066 and 7,803 respectively, the former the work of one month, the latter of six weeks. The full work of each golah will be seen in the statement annexed.

19. The rice is sold at two rates only—the one, clean rice, at 12 seers the rupee, and the other, “dhanwa” (containing a quantity of dhan), at 15 seers. I have examined a large quantity of this rice at all golahs, and the quantity throughout is excellent, and remarkably free from weevils. The dhanwa rice is very much preferred, and the bags, as a rule, contain $\frac{1}{2}$ dhan to $\frac{3}{4}$ rice, though sometimes the proportion of dhan is larger. At Ekar some 250 bags arrived from Monghyr completely destroyed by wet, and at Nowhatta some 3 or 4 bags of koorthi had been sent up under the name of rice; 3 or 4 bags moreover were evidently sweepings.

20. The cotton-spinning may here be mentioned, but only so far as I procured figures myself while on tour, which I did from every golah I went to; the figures are nearly all up to the 3rd of June.

		Mds.	Srs.	C.		Mds.	Srs.	C.
Bungong cotton issued	..	19	36	0	thread returned	10	32	7
Mubeshi	..	0	34	0	..	0	4	10
Somani	..	10	37	4	..	8	4	6
Beergaon	..	8	39	0	..	4	23	3
Ekar	..	16	23	0	..	10	27	8
Pachgaohia	..	20	28	0	..	10	11	3
Notha	..	18	6	0	..	12	16	5
Chundail	..	11	32	12	..	3	19	6
Nowabkahur	..	3	37	0	..	1	30	14
Roshwar	..	0	24	8	..	Nil.		
Dugmurah	..	8	38	0	..	2	27	0
Dulgaon	..	7	33	0	..	4	6	0
Bhuloca	..	9	10	0	..	1	17	2
Pertabgunge	..	19	19	0	..	0	27	7
Simrahi	..	18	20	0	..	11	30	5
Peepra	..	6	26	0	..	2	25	10
Nathpore	..	6	12	0	..	1	38	11
Sonebura	..	7	0	0	..	4	21	5
Byjnathpore	..	6	17	0	..	5	23	0
Total	..	163	32	8	..	107	26	6

21. The figures for the remaining golahs I have not yet got; but as only 1 seer is given to each woman, some relief has certainly been afforded by this means. Weavers are

beginning to come forward to take the thread, and some cloth has already been returned. All payments for this work are made in grain only. As far as I could ascertain, it takes a woman working at odd times at this spinning 10 to 12 days to turn one seer of cotton into thread.

22. The next points to remark upon are the poor-houses and centres, the latter, at which cooked food was given, have one by one been closed, except a very few, as no longer necessary, now that the house-to-house relief system is in full working order. The poor-houses remain at Soopool, Ekar, Bungaon, Nowabakhur, Dugmurah, Simrahi, Kamp, and Bhowanipore, and these I saw at Ekar, Soopool, Bungaon, and Nowabakhur, were in a very satisfactory condition. The inhabitants of these poor-houses I found in very plump condition, as a rule, but unwilling to leave, being houseless, and they declared that if they departed they would have to subsist by begging and soon fall off again. These people are living anyhow, as I imagine, they never lived before, and are indulged in the luxury of a thorough "oiling," which I understand is a sanitary arrangement. The hospitals are comparatively speaking almost empty; the patients almost nil, and among these I saw the chief complaint was syphilis, especially at Nowabakhur.

23. In the Muddehpooa sub-division there is only one centre open at Muddehpooa itself. The latest figures I have received show that the total numbers receiving cooked food in Muddehpooa and Soopool are as follows:—

In the Soopool circle	..	..	..	135
Ekar and Bungong	..	..	..	522
Buloca and Simrahi circle	..	..	..	593
Naradigur	..	..	..	350
Muddehpooa sub-division	..	..	..	396
Total				1,716

24. The house-to-house relief has been given very freely, and having watched distributions at Soopool, Nowabakhur, and Dugmurah, I must say I think that the numbers on the registers could be very fairly greatly reduced. While at Dugmurah I was surprised to see a whole village come in headed by a putwree, jeyt-ryot, and chowkeedar, in a body to ask to have their names entered for a ticket, not one of them aught but well-to-do, physically at any rate. Their village had been carefully inspected, but only a few deserving men were registered, and after they had got their rice the whole village thought they might try to get some also. I have seen persons honestly purchasing at the golaks in infinitely worse condition, as far as their appearance went, than very many receiving gratuitous relief. I am directing these registers to be thoroughly overhauled again and villages to be revisited, and only these absolutely in want, moneyless, and without means of livelihood, to be entered and relieved gratuitously. Many of these relieved will find ample employment ere long in the fields, and we must not make them idle by feeding them for nothing. The work of house to house relief has been most energetically, and with great labour, carried on by those concerned; but I think though no pains have been spared by all concerned that the relief of this nature has been carried a little too far. The following figures show the numbers who have received tickets, but it must be remembered that if a family consists of six or seven children from six months of age upwards, a ticket has been given to each individual. A large majority of the recipients are consequently small children, and in many cases the children get tickets when the parents do not.

Soopool circle	..	..	..	4,341
Ekar and Bungong circles	..	..	..	8,500
Naradigur circle	..	..	..	15,000
Simrahi and Bhuloca circles	..	..	..	3,789
Bhowanipore circle	..	..	..	700
Kamp circle	..	..	..	1,000
Total				33,330

I am glad to remark that Mr. Fanehawe has been compelling several of his house to house recipients to take to spinning and earn a portion of what is given to them. I hope others will follow this plan,

25. *Light labor gangs.*—These are composed of chiefly women and children and men, who either from old age, weakness, or infirmity, are considered unfit to work under the Department Public Works. The many at work were, as far as I could judge, in excellent health and spirits, and earning more than they possibly could in any ordinary year. All payments are made in grain. The following figures, showing the numbers employed on this other work, are given by Mr. Kirkwood.

Omitting sales, tucavees, Department Public Works, and Raj Durbhunga works, we have as relieved.

1. Private works	11,000
2. Circle labour	6,392
3. Light labour	2,992
4. Spinning and weaving	5,465
5. House to house	33,330
6. Relief centres and poor-house	945

Total	60,124
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26. A considerable start has been recently made by Mr. Kirkwood in the matter of advances, but I know very many zemindars have done a good deal in this line themselves. I have just received Mr. Kirkwood's report, and he remarks as follows:—"Lists of what has been done in this matter by myself and Baboo Ram Shunker Sen, almost without exception during the present month, will show we have been active in this matter." In reply to a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, I this day telegraph as follows: "Up to end of May 2,100 maunds advanced, since then much activity: myself advanced to zemindars in pergunnahs Naradigur; and Harawuth 5,060 maunds, and to ryots 3,350 maunds, this from end of May to 13th June. Ram Shunker Sen in Harawuth and Dhupper in same time advanced 3,400 maunds, to 1,378 ryots. Dwarka Nath Sen in Harawuth (estimate) to ryots 1,000 maunds, total 5,060 to zemindars and 7,750 to ryots; of this 835 maunds seed-grain. Smith in the act of advancing 5,500 maunds rice and 1,000 maunds seed-grain to Raja Leelaund Singh for pergunnah Otturkhund and Kubkhund. I am just giving them for Dhupper 3,000 maunds rice and 500 maunds seed. Roughly speaking, the larger portion of these three pergunnahs have been taken off our hands. This the only case in which action purposely suspended, Commissioner having ordered to wait action until the 10th. Sookhpore zemindars acting admirably in this matter, entirely taking off our hands much of pergunnahs Mulhneegop and south Naradigur. The only pergunnah entirely on our hands for advances is Harawuth, and that has had much done to it as above. June disbursements under this head probably more than 30,000 maunds; no information from Muddehpooa'. This shows with tolerable precision the state of things as regards advances. My own impression is that the action of the zemindars is such as will not necessitate any but very few advances being made direct by us to the ryots; I hope not.

27. The seed-grain, some 15,000 maunds, received from Julpigoree, has not so far been as useful as it was hoped it would have been. Mr. Kirkwood writes, "Seed-grain is generally obtainable in sufficient quantities." Most certainly by the look of the country, it was ample of all kinds; but it still remains to be seen whether there is a sufficiency of the Aghani seed-grain used for high lands. "Out of the 15,000 maunds received, I believe not much more than 2,500 maunds have been taken off our hands, and that with the exception of 78 maunds sold at Soopool entirely as tucavee and not by purchase, 1,000 maunds were stored at Bhulooa, 1,000 maunds at Simrahi, and the rest at Soopool; much was in transit during the late heavy rains." A good deal, I am afraid, has been much damaged, and I saw a good deal of it when the bags presented the appearance of green fields. Examination showed only the outer grain had germinated; but it was urged by the natives that the inside grain must have become heated, and would be of no use. Several of the bags contained mixed seed of as many as 4 or 5 different kinds—in fact greatly against purchasers: some, however, was most excellent, and of one kind only. The moodies have been induced to take small quantities as an experiment, and I hope it will be successful. If there really be a want of seed, a great deal of this will be got rid off, but now is the time, I saw a large area of Aghani seed nurseries well forward. The state of the country is so far most satisfactory in the matter of cultivation.

28. I hope to be able in the next narrative to show some figures in detail of expenditure in relief under the various headings, but I am not, I regret, in a position to do so this time.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the District and Sub-divisional Treasury, as shown in the last narrative	Rs. A. P. 6,83,432 12 2½
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Detail of the above total.

On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000 0 0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooa	1,000 0 0

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	2,99,807	12	2½			
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muldehpore for construction of golas ...	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain ...	70,400	0	0			
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain ...	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore Municipality ...	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement ...	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ...	1,03,900	0	0			
				6,83,432	12	2½
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	10	4	0*			
Through Nazir, Collectorate ...	10	4	0			
Total advances made during the fortnight ...						
To zemindars for helping their ryots ...						
Grand Total to end of fortnight ...				6,83,443	0	2½

* Through Nazir ...	14,986	0	4
Deputy Collector of Banks ...	878	7	0
Muldehpore ...	11,968	1	0
Sanspol ...	17,990	0	0
Mr. Hennessey ...	5,665	18	0
as contractor ...	1,80,137	0	1½
H. M. Durand, Esq. ...	18,160	0	0
for casters ...	177	2	6
Mr. Hensley ...	8,000	0	0
Baboo Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...	18,064	16	3
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly ...	15,000	0	0
Captain Conolly ...	443	8	0
Mr. Meredith ...	109	10	0
Indian Government grain officer, Jugdishuck ...	165	0	0
H. Bull, contractor ...	3,000	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta ...	37	11	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore ...	70	2	0
Ditto for 100 bags of rice rebooked to Pointee ...	112	16	0
Cost of 50 odd tarpaulins purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	5,221	4	6
Total ...	2,99,807	12	2½

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Raj-Darbhanga works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

PART OF WORK.												
Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.					
				Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
				Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Boorna Road	8,533	1,721	411	6,533	557	89	922	560	57
Moorina Tank	792	739	29	1,553	113	103	4	222	15
Chapla	450	877	139	766	61	20	113	21	7
Bismarpore	214	311	149	674	27	39	18	84	15
Berchur	1,657	1,333	1,178	4,168	413	333	294	329	28
Knovoke	5,727	8,696	1,199	10,591	477	300	100	883	176
Keshabhar	1,465	831	222	2,519	178	101	65	345	114
Gidhar	99	68	184	241	20	13	33	11	20
Wider	695	616	423	1,734	...	...	...	683	616
Stunt	223	78	37	338	...	...	...	223	78
Total number employed				14,538	9,651	4,105	28,273	1,847	1,227	3,614	2,195	1,639
				</								

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man 1 5
 " woman 1 0
 " child 0 0

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Statement showing cases against property as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of May 1874.

	Du city, headings 30 and 31 of crime return A1, corresponding month of May 1872.	Rural, headings 32 and 33 of crime return A1, corresponding month of May 1872.	THIEF.			LURKING HOUSE-THIEFS OR HOUSE-BREAKING.			Total of all four crimes.		
			Headings 44 of crime return A1, including cattle theft.			Headings 35 and 36 of crime return A1.					
			Month of May 1874.	Corresponding month of May 1873.	Corresponding month of May 1872.	Month of May 1874.	Corresponding month of May 1873.	Corresponding month of May 1872.	Month of May 1874.	Corresponding month of May 1873.	Corresponding month of May 1872.
Number of cases reported excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred—											
Sudder ... ..	...	3	10	12	24	5	3	7	15	16	36
Muddelipoora ... ..	...	...	8	4	8	...	...	4	13	4	12
Banks	1	...	6	4	5	2	8	7	8	13	13
Scoopool	1	...	5	8	8	5	1	5	10	9	14
Total	2	3	29	28	45	12	12	23	46	40	75

BHAGULPORE,
The 5th June 1874.

F. W. BADCOCK,
Asst. Magistrate in charge.

NORTH BHAGULPORE.

From the 25th April to the 24th May the daily average of persons relieved runs thus:

Circum.	Cooked Food.			House-to-house.			Light Labor.			Spinning, women.	Waiting, men.	Total.	Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				
Bongong	82	109	159	385	462	583	70	189	40	200	14	2,220	Light labor shows great fluctuations, some days being over 1,200, other days as low as 240. Commenced from 14th.
Ekur	16	10	9	187	187	...	...	...	...	181	15	7,570	From 14th real daily average, double this is average for month.
Sopool	32	28	37	155	829	1,364	...	...	...	439	33	5,055	ditto.
Simahli	41	49	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	17	3,970	ditto.
Bulwa	5	8	7	185	...	...	...	...	...	313	10	2,073	ditto.
Bhownipore	162	129	126	407	...	...	...	...	...	604	6	1,993	ditto.
Kamp (estimate)	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	316	10	1,850	...
Naradagur (estimate)	...	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	20,154	...
Total	...	...	...	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	2,021	110	42,793	In addition to this fully 1,000 men employed as coolies at Golah.
LAST DAY, 24TH MAY 1874.													
Bongong	89	90	132	311	432	593	1	189	61	212	27	2,328	...
Ekur	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	320	8	7,507	...
Sopool	32	28	37	155	829	1,364	...	...	...	439	33	5,055	...
Simahli	41	49	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	17	3,970	...
Bulwa	5	8	7	185	...	...	...	...	...	313	10	2,073	...
Bhownipore	161	129	126	407	...	...	...	...	...	604	6	1,993	...
Kamp (estimate)	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	316	10	1,850	...
Naradagur (estimate)	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	21,500	...
Total	...	...	...	1,401	...	...	...	...	...	2,831	206	40,384	ditto.

N.B.—Of course this does not include Raj, Department Public Works, and private works, nor any relief afforded by ordinary sales.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagpore on the dates nearest to the 14th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain in stock, exclusive of other districts.	By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in day.	By advance to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain expended in consumption.	Remarks.
SUNDERBUDHUR SUB-DIVISION.										
Purneah	14th June 1874	1,000	1,354 0 0	1,354 0 0	NH	NH	NH	1,354 0 0	400	All sold balances difference in weight.
Bhagpore	14th June 1874	1,000	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	NH	NH	NH	1,000 0 0	NH	
		2,000	2,354 0 0	2,354 0 0	232 2 8			2,354 2 8	400	
RAJAH SUB-DIVISION.										
Kutub	13th June 1874	4,727	4,727 0 0	4,727 0 0	NH	NH	NH	4,727 0 0	400	All sold balances difference in weight.
Bhagpore	13th June 1874	2,156	2,156 0 0	2,156 0 0	NH	NH	NH	2,156 0 0	400	
		6,883	6,883 0 0	6,883 0 0				6,883 0 0	800	
MURSHIDABAD SUB-DIVISION.										
Camp Circle.										
Camp	All up to 6th June 1874	20,000	20,000 0 0	1,272 5 1	NH	5	225 15 0	2,000 0 0	1,000	All sold balances difference in weight.
Bhagpore		13,500	13,500 0 0	1,272 5 1	NH	NH	441 2 8	1,703 7 9	300	
Bhagpore		15,000	15,000 0 0	700 15 0	NH	107 25	652 6 2	1,861 5 2	400	
		48,500	48,500 0 0	3,244 10 1	254 0 0	306 30	1,323 2 0	5,373 30 0	1,400	
Bhagpore Circle.										
Bhagpore		25,000	25,000 0 0	2,304 2	NH	NH	504 2 10	3,308 12 10	700	All sold balances difference in weight.
Bhagpore		50,000	50,000 0 0	6,305 15 0	NH	NH	221 25 0	6,526 15 0	1,000	
Bhagpore		10,000	10,000 0 0	250 15 0	NH	NH	134 25 0	384 40 0	300	
		85,000	85,000 0 0	9,860 32 0	176 22 0		852 25 0	10,894 39 0	2,000	
Grand Total for Bank, Sunder, and Murshidabad.		1,75,864	1,75,864 0 0	19,173 14	533 2 8	506 30	2,405 27 0	31,723 1 8	5,400	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the nearest date to the 14th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.						Estimated grain receipts of ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Scoopol Sub-Division.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Mds. Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
<i>Scoopol Circle.</i>				Public.	Laborers.		Ryots.	Zemin-dars.			
Scoopol		1,30,000	1,10,477	17,571	6,045	1,072	10	188	1,920	25,000	
Chundial		10,000	10,212-10	2,774	1,291	464	Nil.	341	408	5,398	
Rotowlee		8,000	8,000	568	Nil.	188	Nil.	Nil.	588	1,342	
Hardee		10,000	10,000	2,585	390	224	137	301	638	4,685	
Total ...		1,68,000	1,44,080-10	23,298	7,636	1,948	147	830	2,846	30,702	
<i>Naradagur Circle.</i>											
Nowabshur		30,000	30,000	10,073	1,183	2,638	Nil.	Nil.	2,585	16,449	
Dugmurrab		30,000	30,000	8,108	Nil.	1,392	Nil.	Nil.	820	7,417	
Bahwar		40,000	40,000	8,699	Nil.	292	Nil.	Nil.	1,301	10,192	
Murgo		20,000	20,000	5,306	Nil.	803	Nil.	Nil.	1,998	8,137	
Total ...		1,20,000	1,20,000	26,387	1,183	5,125	Nil.	Nil.	6,610	42,235	
<i>Simrahi and Bhulooa Circle.</i>											
Paepa		20,000	20,000	1,284	1,840	639	580	526	736	5,520	
Pertabgunge		30,000	30,000	5,574	130	231	793	1,142	689	8,650	
Bhulooa		20,000	20,000-10	5,190	597	67	424	Nil.	37	6,315	
Simrahi		40,000	40,000	7,890	900	812	2,134	1,379	682	13,927	
Nathpore		10,000	10,000	Nil.	Nil.	308	Nil.	Nil.	154	362	
Bhoemunggur		5,000	5,052	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	84	38	160	282	
Arjuni Dalgan		8,000	8,000	2	Nil.	140	1,805	Nil.	117	2,064	
Total ...		1,33,000	1,33,052-10	19,970	3,470	1,997	5,926	3,065	2,776	37,120	
<i>Ekar and Bargaon Circle.</i>											
Ekar		60,000	61,086	10,489	4,175	911	Nil.	Nil.	887	16,472	
Simani		20,000	20,051-20	4,316	1,000	690	Nil.	75	128	6,207	
Nowhatta		10,000	10,250-10	617	2,475	203	6	Nil.	90	3,430	
Bargaon		30,000	32,219	9,859	2,295	704	115	Nil.	771	19,744	
Bargaon		5,000	4,732-10	Nil.	Nil.	597	Nil.	Nil.	420	1,017	
Patchgashia		20,000	14,372	2,321	575	109	Nil.	Nil.	455	2,457	
Mobeshi		10,000	10,050-20	1,011	2,800	96	Nil.	Nil.	3	3,910	
Total ...		1,55,000	1,42,776-20	26,653	13,390	3,307	121	75	2,784	46,237	
COURT OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.											
<i>Court of Wards' Circle.</i>											
Chandpooper		12,000									
Bhaptashoe		12,000	30,000	Nil.	Not known.	Not known.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
Burhura		6,000									
Total ...		30,000	30,000	Nil.							
Grand Total		5,96,000	5,70,513	99,228	25,625	13,377	6,004	3,060	14,886	1,81,308	

There is no more to be stored.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS THEREON.						Total.
			Class I.		Class II A.		Class II B.		
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
<i>Scoopul Sub-Division.</i>									
Scoopul to Bhootia, No. 19 N	16½ miles	Earth-work all completed, dressing in hand.	538	99	6	1	NH	NH	544
Bells to Moha, No. 20 N	10 miles	9 miles earth-work done, dressing in hand.	254	90	NH	NH	10	6	264
Nowhatta to Naharwarghat, No. 27 N	12 miles	17½ miles earth-work done, dressing in hand.	1,301	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	1,301
Rajinspur bund, B	34 miles	All earth-work and dressing done, trimming not commenced.	75	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	75
Bahagpur tank, No. 29 N	Being cleared and deepened		940	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	940
Nowhatta tank, No. 32 N	New tank, 1,000 × 800 feet	4½ feet dug	2,338	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	2,338
Elkay tank, No. 39 N	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2,551	90	27	1	NH	NH	2,578
Somani tank, No. 25 N	Ditto ditto	Half the tank 3 feet dug	1,543	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	1,543
Banman tank, No. 28 N		Old tank being deepened and bank dressed	607	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	607
Scoopul tank, No. 31 N			2,086	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	2,086
Chundal tank, No. 34 N	No information.		2,533	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	2,533
Raboon tank	Work stopped by order of Collector		726	100					726
<i>Singbessur to Bhopore, 1st Sec., No. 10 N</i>									
		2,000 Running feet	363	63	123	37			548
Ditto ditto 2nd Sec.		1,500 ditto	708	87	114	13			877
Singbessur to Scoopul, Nos. 16 and 17 N		300 ditto	706	87	106	13			819
Pespra to Scoopul, No. 18 N		4,000 ditto	1,277	95	223	15			1,500
Pertabunge to Beerpore, No. 11 N		5,900 ditto	415	80	67	14			482
<i>Muddahpoora Sub-Division.</i>									
Muddahpoora road, 1st Section, No. 1 N	Not necessary	4,784 ft. in two different places.	363	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	363
Muddahpoora to Bahagpur		1,500 ft. in two places	376	100	NH	NH	NH	NH	376
Muddahpoora, Gokswar, and Patharghat	No information received.								
Pungson to Phoolant	Not commenced.								
<i>Budder Sub-Division.</i>									
Muddahpoora road, 1st Sec., No. 1 N	Work stopped.								
Milkee road, No. 6 N		5½ miles nearly completed.	843	83	58	18	83	6	909

for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for food.	Hydrographic column. 13th June 1874.
From Beas.	From Government moolie's shop.						
	Percentage.	Quantity. Mds. S. C.					
.....	All	123 15 0					736
.....	"	73 0 0					208
.....	"	417 7 8	Better than ordinary years. Various kinds of grains available in beas. Laborers come to work from an average distance of two miles, some remain at sites of work, others return to their villages. Their usual occupation is cultivation; water plentiful. Rain fell copiously on night of 13th. Murwa and rubber crops sown. All except except Brahmins and Rajpoots come on work.	Payment on piece-work is made on 2nd and 3rd days in grain and in cash (that is, once only during the week in cash). Task-work the day following.	Ra. 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, and from annas 7-8 to 4-8 per 100 cubic feet on these works.		1,104
.....	"	247 20 8					728
.....	"	80 10 0					1,135
.....	"	1,127 0 0					3,407
.....	"	419 35 0					1,000
.....	"	300 0 0					2,000
.....	"	121 32 8					967
.....	"	296 7 0	Condition very fair. In week under report men from both labor ranges who are now considered fit for heavier duties, drafted into (Class No. 1, have supplied the decrease of the healthy and strong who have left to cultivate their fields.	Once in 3 or 4 days.	From As. 4-9 to As. 6-0 per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied from Government.	3,216
.....	"	73 20 0					772
.....	"	208 18 0	Good and healthy. Aspect of country fair. Murwa fairly set in. September crops sown and greater portion of murwa. All classes on relief works except Rajpoot and Brahmins. Laborers work alternately on fields and works, or divide themselves, part of the family coming on the works, others going to cultivate. Executive Engineer, Mr. Sibald, on inspecting this work, has remarked:—"The laboring classes in most cases have no stocks of grain to fall back upon, and the zemindars probably think it will be difficult to get men to work for advances who can return to relief works. Now that the roads are being finished it is necessary to employ a deal of daily laborers for dressing, &c., returned here as Class II.A.	Daily and contract every 2nd and 3rd day.	Contract at Ra. 1-14 to Ra. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft. Males at As. 3 to 2 Women " 3 to 1-4 Children " 1-3 to 1 to 0-6		834
.....	"	337 9 13					974
.....	"	300 5 10					1,200
.....	"	558 22 24					2,043
.....	"	254 21 78					773
.....	"	46 31 4	Good, healthy, and strong, some live on roadside in huts, others in adjacent villages. Cultivation in beas progress. Heavy rains on 11th and 12th, roads about Muddipoores under water. Blundie crops sown, and on high lands such as will soon be sown. In Muddipoores and Shahpore the most of the laborers live in adjacent villages, about 200 of them having no houses. He to have been sanctioned to build huts for them according to application of overseer.	Every other day.	Contract work Ra. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft., including ramming. Tank work at Ra. 1-14 per 1,000 c. ft. earth-work.	Ditto.	125
.....	"	117 9 0					400
.....	"	180 24 5	Generally good. 75 per cent. belong to laboring class. Smallpox broke out among the coolies, it has now decreased. Gangs have been broken up, and the sick separated from the healthy.	Daily, and contract twice a week.	Contract Ra. 2-4 to Re. 1-14 per 1,000 c. ft., and daily as hitherto.	Ditto	740

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS THEREON.						Total.
			Class I.		Class II.A.		Class II.B.		
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
Postponice to Barahat, No. 16 S ...	3½ miles ...	3½ miles nearly done ...	114	58	82	42	Nil ...	Nil ...	196
Kulstangur road, first three miles, No. 17 S.	Not necessary ...	Two bridges have their breaches partially filled, repairs to bridge and collecting done in progress.	16	100	Nil	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	16
Ghoga and Mohima roads, No. 13 S	Work stopped.								
Benka Sub-Division.									
Howare road, No. 18	Repairs completed.								
Dhoooria to Boween, No. 9 S ...	Completed ...	14 miles ...	80	51	84	49	Nil ...	Nil ...	70
Dhoooria to Mohima, No. 11 S ...	Ditto ...	2½ miles ...	411	97	13	8	Nil ...	Nil ...	424
Kutporia to Simultollah, No. 27 S...	Ditto ...	Earth work, 1st mile ...	229	98	5	2	Nil ...	Nil ...	234
Benka to Kutporia, No. 36 S	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	308	100	Nil	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	308
Dhaculpore to Umerpore, No. 2 S		Repairs ...	217	100	Nil	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	217
Total			21,274		947		43		22,264

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and several features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Debarment during the present season 1213 June 1874.	
From bazar.	From Government moolah's shop.							
	Percentage.	Quantity.						
From bazar.	Nil	Nil	Good in every respect. Labor scarce, as they find plenty of occupation in cultivating their own fields.	Daily, and contract once in 2 days.	Rs. 1-12 per 1,000 ft. and daily as usual.	Chiefly Government.		300
Nil	Nil	Nil	This work resumed this week after a stoppage of some time. Instruction received from Superintendent Engineer to do more filling of breaches, the season having far advanced.	Daily, and contract occasionally.	Contract Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 ft. daily usual rates.	Government.		0
Half from bazar, and half purchase the Government grain stored at Dhoosia.			Condition improving. Laborers come to work occasionally, and at other times leave to cultivate their fields. From the overseer's report it would seem that much rain has fallen in these parts. Crops of various sorts sown. Government grain is sold by the measure, as no surplus is obtainable in these parts.	Daily.	Task work 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, and daily as usual.	Ditto.		
	Nil		Condition good, remarkably set in number of laborers decreasing, owing to the cultivation in brisk progress.	Daily, and contract once a week.	From Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet, the usual rate.	Ditto.		300 291
	Nil		Good in every respect, as in ordinary years, cultivation in brisk progress.	(On submission of bills.	Contract Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Partly by Government.		294
5,200 lbs.						Total	55,305	

CIRCLE LABOR.

Circles.	Name of work.	Average number of persons employed daily during week.				Number on last day.				Average amount of work per person per diem.	Rate paid per 100 cubic feet in clean rice.	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
Maddur, May 26th to 30th.	Kamattha	200	186	40	426	346	162	21	529	554	4 seers.	Work in full swing.
	Ajmalah	631	636	26	1,293	636	668	36	1,340	32	4 "	
	Chowduttia	410	390	80	880	229	62	33	324	85	4 "	
	Sagunpore	341	341	112	794	331	317	106	754	40	4 "	
	Phuriah	238	148	60	446	325	221	75	621	16	4 "	
	Perrain Jagall	286	313	140	739	301	272	183	756	40	4 "	
	Seaklamon	307	110	17	434	291	118	10	419	62	4 "	
	Parsona	90	35	10	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brookvale	436	396	19	851	421	38	196	845	41	4 seers.	
	Nirnala	186	60	33	279	66	30	4	100	29	4 seers.	
	Kupia	227	218	89	534	414	637	106	1,017	47	4 seers.	
	Surea	65	80	7	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kutwala	383	306	102	791	349	349	51	749	47	4 seers.	
	Paragachia	187	93	14	294	300	10	645	41	4 seers.		
	Dugmara	28	6	1	35	37	...	...	...	...	...
Total		5,978	5,610	775	12,363	4,698	2,782	740	7,920	...	...
May 31st to June 6th.	Kupia	150	104	90	344	35	4 seers.	Work impossible on many days owing to rain and the filling of the tanks.
	Beepoachi	118	50	7	175	83	15	...	98	40	4 "	
	Phuriah	213	116	54	383	...	...	...	...	11	44 "
	Ajmalah	377	243	8	628	300	108	3	411	374	4 "	
	Sagunpore	223	152	108	483	160	104	91	355	29	4 "	
	Bhokralah	227	180	57	464	34	22	1	57	41	4 "	
	Chowduttia	98	23	3	124	105	47	9	161	Not stated	...	
	Kamattha	229	151	27	407	395	243	27	665	40	4 seers.	
	Dugmara	28	15	...	43	10	...	...	10	45	4 "
	Total		1,966	1,105	530	3,599	1,037	538	151	1,696	...	
Maddur, May 26th to 30th.	Maddurpoor Alah road.	107	83	19	209	No information.	3 feet	No information.	Of these 25 ... 27 Gamp, 20 Jolah, 71 Musalman, 20 Dooda, 18 Kanoo, 17 other castes.
Sagunpore, May 26th to June 6th.	Hardi	907	Ditto.	4 seers per 100 cubic feet.

LIGHT LABOR.

Muddahpoora, May 26th to 30th.	Shukra tank	72	14	34	120	40 feet	5 seers, of clean rice per 100 cubic feet.	Of these, 32 Gowalia, 27 Musalman, 25 Dooda, 14 Jolah, and 32 other castes. 23 Jolah, 15 Gowalia, 9 Musalman, 8 Dooda, and 19 other castes. 103 Patna, 20 Gowalia, 20 Musalman, 20 Dooda, and 40 other castes. 10 Jolah, 4 Musalman, 7 Chowduttia, and 20 other castes. 48 Dooda, 117 Jolah, 35 Musalman, 44 Gowalia, 20 Chamar, and 71 other castes.
	Rampore Robers	62	34	0	106	...	...	...	...	29	Ditto
	Bynashpore	162	96	10	268	No information.	...	...	...	20	Ditto
	Jollia	32	9	4	45	...	...	...	...	80	Ditto
	Sunda	200	41	6	247	...	...	...	...	41	Ditto
	Total	627	196	63	886	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murala	Murala	26	70	17	122	66	106	55	247	19 feet.	6 seers.	Of these, on last day 24 Khutia, 44 Patna, 40 Dooda, 24 Musalman, and 40 other castes. Of these, 102 Dooda, 21 Khutia, 20 Dooda, 24 Chamar, 20 Patna, and 117 other castes. Of these, 20 Dooda, 20 Kauri, 12 Dooda, 19 Gour, 18 Malah, 44 rest.
	Chidni	80	140	15	235	110	519	30	659	19	6 "	
	Gambarpore	46	91	23	160	74	143	37	254	19	6 "	
	Total	152	319	55	496	247	682	102	958	56	...	
Work done. Grain sold.												
Sagunpore	Bijra tank	8,510	54,908	127	19	4	Mda. S. C. U.
	Jolah	...	...	...	6,410	127,738	223	34	4	...	...
	Paragachia	...	...	...	7,175	197,593	296	0	111	...	...
	Mahilatare	...	...	...	5,261	149,309	223	34	1	...	...
	Nirnala	...	...	...	1,360	46,887	79	10	6	...	...
	Total Average	...	...	...	32,314	635,314	980	19	21	...	...

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 2076—F, dated Purneah, the 16th June 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

The fortnightly narrative for period ending the 13th June is forwarded herewith.

A.—STATE OF THE PEOPLE.

The crops throughout the district are promising well. The rain has been most beneficial and abundant everywhere, except in a few villages in the south, where I hear more is still required.

I have visited Kissengunge and some parts of the sudder sub-division, and found the people everywhere busy, ploughing and sowing.

Mr. Thornton at Dengrah says:—"The general condition of the crops and people is satisfactory; although the demand for rice-sales has increased considerably during the past ten days, it can be fully accounted for by the increased demand for labor in the fields, payment for which is invariably made, in part at least, in grain." This gives a fair picture of the general condition of the sudder sub-division.

In Kissengunge the state of affairs has much improved since my last report. Prices have fallen from 7 and 8 seers the rupee to 9 and 10 seers; private traders are busy, bringing up grain from Purneah, Sahebgunge, and Calcutta. I found when I was last at Dengrah ghât that about 500 maunds of rice were taken over the ferry every day for private traders. Mr. Carnac, who has lately taken charge of the sub-division, takes a more gloomy view of affairs, and Mr. Bertelsen, in Bahadoorgunge, reports that "the whole population are dependant on the Government golahs." This is, however, an exaggeration, Mr. Carnac says that he considers that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the population are dependant on Government in the sub-division.

The scarcity here is due, not so much to failure of the crops, as to persons having sold their stock, tempted by the high prices lately ruling. The people consequently have money, and are able to buy. They have here had a good kanni crop, which will do much to alleviate the distress.

Supply of food in the Bazar.—I have ascertained that during the month of May Messrs. Bird and Co., at Caragolah, have brought up for private traders 23,088 maunds of grain, and 16,601 maunds during the first ten days of June; besides this, enormous quantities continue to come into the district from Sahebgunge by boat. These stores are now finding their way up north. The part of the district where the distress is now greatest is doubtless Bahadoorgunge, where, on the cessation of the importation from the north-east the trade from the south has not yet penetrated.

The grain-thefts and dacoities which had begun to create considerable alarm in this Sub-Division have happily quite ceased; Mr. Craven went up and arrested and punished the rascals in almost every case, and thus restored confidence to the people and the traders. From Arrareah, Mr. Battray states that the markets are plentifully supplied with Government and private grain, and that the laborers on the roads in many instances earn more rice than they can consume, and the surplus they retail at a profit. Quite enough rain had fallen, no more was wanted. Murwa and bhadoi were doing well, as was also jute. Mangoes, millet, and pulses (kauni and moong) were affording great relief to all classes; it was expected that some fields of early jainira dhan would be gathered in about three weeks.

The return of grain-thefts this fortnight contrasts favorably with that of last fortnight.

Statement showing thefts of grain reported in the District of Purneah from 31st May to 13th June 1874.

Name of Police-Station.	Number of cases reported.	Value of grain stolen.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Sudder	2	6	0	0	
Kissengunge	3	2	3	6	
Arrareah	1	Value not given.			
Bulrampur	3	28	6	0	
Dhumsaha	1	20	0	0	
Kullesgunge	9	458	8	0	
Mutearee	1	Value not given.			
Total	20	515	1	6	

B.

Mr. Cordner's report this week contains the rules for the payment of laborers in grain. These rules are working very successfully, but the demand for grain has increased in consequence; people now take all their pay in rice, and sell what they cannot eat.

The total number of laborers is 94,718, which gives a daily average of 13,531, being about 2,000 less than last fortnight. There has not been enough rain to stop work, the decrease is therefore owing to the laborers being wanted for work on the fields. The deficiency of grain in the golahs was owing to the great rush for sales and advances in the north. Supplies are now being pushed up.

Tank works by relief officers have in many places ceased, and all non-able-bodied men are employed on the village roads, and in generally improving the means of communication. According to my last returns, which are not perfect, the average number of persons employed on relief officers' works is 18,374, which shows a considerable decrease over last fortnight.

Mr. Gouldsbury, in Kusba Amour, still continues to find work for a large number of women and children, while the able-bodied men work on the roads of the Department Public Works.

The falling off of the laborers is of little consequence, in fact, I look on it as a good sign, as they all work on their fields, and are paid by the grain either advanced or bought from our golahs.

C.

Transport operations are now in full work, both by boats, carts, and ponies.

The whole of the 1,50,000 maunds of grain have been despatched from Maldah, and out of this about 80,000 maunds had on the 10th instant been received at Dengra, and sent on to Kusba Amour, Kissengunge and Bahadoorgunge, Koortee, Tetalya, Kalliangunge and Rudail; 10,000 maunds had also been stopped at Barsce for Bulrampore circle.

Captain Anderson has arrived, and is now visiting the different circles to inspect the arrangements made for pack-ponies. By my last returns I find that the numbers given below have been engaged and registered:—

Stations.	Employed.	Registered.
Kissengunge	450	500
Bahadoorgunge	533	150
Kudbah	100	500
Kusba Amour	164	...
Sudder ... ..	...	290
Arrareah	84	...
Total	1,331	1,440
Grand Total ... ..	...	2,771

Mr. Gouldsbury has engaged contractors, who will bring ponies when required.

D.

The minor golahs are all stacked. The following table shows the quantity stored in each circle:—

	Mds.
Sudder	9,787
Kudba	2,000
Kissengunge	10,500
Bahadoorgunge	10,000
Kusba Amour	8,224
Bulrampore, about	10,000
Dengra	10,000
Arrareah, quantity not definitely stated, said to be 2 months' supply in each, say	10,000
Total	75,511

E.

The only advances made have been to traders in Kissengunge, as reported in my diary of May 24th. They were—

	Rs.
Khesidass }	1,000
Girdharilall }	500
Babulall	2,000
Muniram Sahu	1,000
Gotoo Sahu ... ..	...

Other advances applied for have been tendered in grain, but I have not heard that they have been accepted.

F.

I annex a copy of my district return for the fortnight, which shows a daily average of 14,732 persons relieved, exclusive of those on Department Public Works roads. The return of expenditure of grain is also annexed.

Bulrampore returns, owing probably to the illness of Mr. Meiklejohn, have not been received.

Lieutenant Coles, at the sudder, has again included all the persons relieved by village tickets in column 3. This shows a great decrease, and it is satisfactory to find that the rush of purchasers has also ceased.

Lieutenant Coles, by distributing the grain judiciously amongst the traders, keeps the markets supplied. These petty traders come to him at stated intervals with their ponies, and take the grain to the villages in the interior.

A good supply has also been given to Baboo Mohesh Lall, of Purneah, who sells it in small quantities in the city. This he has been doing for some months past; when his own supply falls short, we help him with Government grain. Lieutenant Coles now finds that 80 maunds a day meets the demand in Purneah station, at first 200 maunds a day did not suffice.

I annex a table which shows the charitable relief given by Roy Lutchmiput Singh's agent in Purneah, Baboo Ramchund Setya. This gentleman's services deserve notice.

Dengrah Circle.—Mr. Thornton's returns show a great falling off in light-labor tickets; but as advances have been freely made, the people are much better employed on their fields. It is reported that "the difficult question of giving relief to women of good family has been met by causing lists of these women to be drawn up by the jeyt-ryots, and countersigned by two or more of the most respectable residents in the sub-circle, through whom a month's supply, at $\frac{1}{4}$ a seer per diem, is issued to each person." This is purely charitable relief, but it is, I think, the only way in which it can be given. Mr. Thornton sells about 110 maunds of rice a day. He reports the whole country much more quiet and contented; no fires, grain-robberies, dacoities, or petty thefts.

Kusha Amour.—Mr. Gouldsbury has omitted to show the number of persons on light-labor tickets, but from the other return submitted to Government, it appears that he has 4,677 persons daily employed. Mr. Gouldsbury states that the work done on his roads by women and children was good, and he was surprised to see the progress made at his last visit.

Mr. Gouldsbury has sent in a return showing 13,843 maunds of rice stocked in 94 villages under jeyt-ryots and group superintendents, under whom village-relief is effectually carried out. 1,360 maunds a week are sold at the golahs.

Kudbah.—Mr. Perry's returns show a great decrease. In this locality the importations by private traders have been larger, and the demand for Government grain less than was expected. I have drawn supplies from here to replenish my northern golahs. There are a number of poor weavers and others to whom employment in spinning has been afforded; the cloth is paid for in grain and sold at the local haut; light labor is provided and uncooked rice distributed by ticket.

Bahadoorgunge.—There was here at one time so great a rush for work on our roads that Mr. Carnac was, he says, afraid that the crops would suffer for want of weeding; he therefore, under orders of Government, directed that half a month's supply of food should be given to the men employed on relief works, and that they should be made over to the ryots for doing work in the fields. He has also been authorised to make advances to those ryots who require grain to enable them to pay their laborers. Mr. Bertelsen reported that there was no importation,—this Mr. Carnac remarks is due to the too indiscriminate manner in which sales were held. On my recent visit to Kissengunge, I arranged with him that he should sell less in the public markets and more on tickets to the villagers; this will prevent hoarding and combinations, which I am convinced existed up here among the traders to keep prices high, and will encourage private importation. Sales will still be made through traders, but they will be regulated, and hoarding prevented.

The people here have long had plenty of work supplied to them; the spinning and weaving done under Mr. Bertelsen's superintendence has far exceeded that done elsewhere, and much relief has been afforded by these means. The numbers receiving charitable relief, both in cooked and uncooked food, at Bahadoorgunge is large. Mr. Bertelsen has always been active in getting all fit objects for charity sent to his poor-houses, where they were well taken care of. This fortnight he reports two deaths, both from bowel-complaint, one 48 hours, and the other 3 days, after admission,—probably in both cases disease was engendered by want.

In Bahadoorgunge the difficulties of transport will be great, but I hope we shall manage by pack-ponies, pack-bullocks, and boats to carry grain wherever it is wanted.

The group system has been expanded here, and is now working well. Mr. Bertelsen himself, as far as powers of visiting go, seems to be a thoroughly efficient officer, and knows all the villages in his enormous circle well.

Kissengunge.—Baboo Rajaneenath Chatterjee in this circle has far fewer difficulties to contend against; the pucca road enables traders to bring grain into the heart of his circle;

his groups (18) are well arranged, and are working well. Here also the spinning and weaving relief has been freely and well distributed. The sales here were not made so largely and freely as in Bahadoorgunge, but the village ticket system worked here from the first.

In both these last named circles the work is getting well in hand, and rice to supply the golahs is being pushed up.

Kalleagunge, where distress may break out, has been placed under Abdul Majeed, the Sub-Deputy Collector, an active young Mussulman.

Arrarah.—Mr. Rattray continues to manage his sub-division with only native assistants. Mr. Quillet has been sent to Bulrampore to help Mr. Meiklejohn, as Mr. Rattray reported he would sooner have a native assistant. He reports that the circle officers are distributing village relief tickets, especially round Dholbajia, where distress is said to be more felt than in other quarters. The people are going to work in large numbers on their fields, those who do not work now, get no share in the harvest work, it is consequently doubly to their advantage to take field-work in preference to ours. Advances of grain and sales have been freely made, so there is no lack of grain; more is being sent up to fill the golahs.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Roy Lutchemput Singh, Bahadoor, at his Khas Zemindaree in the District of Purneah for the period ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF RELIEF CIRCLE.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hosaingunge						140	1,067	195	1,431	110.97	210
Kudba						81	543	80	634	40.5	
Arrarah						121	1,233	209	1,653	127.15	30
Chowkee Nurgudda*											
Khanuah						56	511	7	554	42.61	
Lachmipore						900	5,540	1,905	6,165	474	
Purneah—											
Hindoo	222	90	180	441	23.92						203
Mahomedan	233	463	854	1,150	86.15						
Total	545	573	683	1,801	112.7	1,267	6,554	2,466	10,227	794.16	433

Daily Register of Persons relieved each month in each Relief Circle for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NAME OF CIRCLE	AT CENTRES.		In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sales of grain under clause 3, para. 3 of relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
	By cooked food.	By uncooked food.								
Sadder.	1,488	16,700	195	.....	40,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,464
Dangra.	90	.....	96	1,627	800	140	131	728	599	4,140
Kuaha Amour. ....	.....	1,884	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,101
Kudbah.	14	4,180	48	325	5,263	87	81	.....	.....	9,999
Bulrampore.	Return not received.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahadoorgunge.	584	2,875	190	6,928	15,748	519	416	.....	23	27,285
Kisangunge. ....	.....	7,253	.....	7,238	56,146	419	416	.....	.....	71,271
Arrarah.	8,536	16,422	147	.....	5,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,591
Total.	10,713	51,313	600	16,019	123,822	1,166	1,086	728	593	206,251

* Report not yet received.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Sudder	As per last return ...		4,548	290	11,735	4,090	23,003	As per revised return sent in by Lieut. Colles	
	During the fortnight ...	71,000	2,816	360	804	1,449	5,536	As per revised return sent in by Mr. Thornbom.	
Dumraoh	As per last return ...		8,825	697	10,296	146	12,966		
	During the fortnight ...	82,000	1,119	73	89	1,983			
Kusabeh Amour	As per last return ...		4,502	1,235	7,485	2,879	15,126		
	During the fortnight ...	36,000	2,336	524	79	1,511	4,441		
Bairampore	As per last return ...		18,638	1,080	30	848	20,597	No returns received.	
	During the fortnight ...	57,500	30,148					As per revised return sent in by Mr. Perry.	
Kudbah	As per last return ...		2,810	1,108	17,111	2,344	23,370		
	During the fortnight ...	62,000	37,416	460	230	497	1,267		
Kinseengunge	As per last return ...		7,590	86	1,110	3,401	12,277		
	During the fortnight ...	64,000	34,184	1,744	1,038	2,655	5,237		
Bahadoorgunge	As per last return ...		7,452	835	1,037	3,069	13,019		
	During the fortnight ...	48,400	12,846	2,452	5,052	1,298	2,771		
Arrareah	As per last return ...		8,838	23,172	21,741	9,740	63,554		
	During the fortnight ...	90,500	12,800	6,441	2,690	19,066	7,011	35,208	
Total	...	5,00,000	1,73,631	23,356	7,829	21,440	17,275	69,500	

The figures in column 3 are actual stock in the Government godahs on the 13th June 1874, as per godahars' returns; besides this about 75,000 mounds have been stored in the minor godahs in the different circles, and some grain has been despatched or in transit to Julmiree, for which no accounts have been received yet.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated at the Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF POOR-HOUSE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Abandoned.	Died.	Remaining.
Kajanchi haat ...	14	5	19	...	6	...	...	13
Kudbah ...	11	46	60	48	1	...	1	10
Berhampore ...	20	18	38	9	...	3	...	26
Bahadoorgunge ...	9	16	27	14	2	...	1	10
Arrareah ...	16	28	42	23	...	...	...	19
Total ...	70	116	186	94	9	3	3	77

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,30,544-4-5+28,437-6-11 =7,58,981-11-4:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	10,468	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plant	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	4,16,721	12	9
Construction of godahs	25,960	8	6
Construction of godahdar's house	48	14	0
Advance to residents for purchase of grain	70,225	0	0
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots	32,660	0	0
Advance to Lieutenant W. Coles on account of pay	150	0	0
Office establishment	857	10	7
Office contingencies	2,036	1	8
Godah establishment	1,576	3	1
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0
Advance for cart tracks	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker	557	2	3
Total	7,58,981	11	4

Expenditure during the fortnight.

	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	As.	P.
Transport of grain—						
Advanced to H. B. Munro, Esq. ...	5,000	0	0			
“ to R. Money, Esq. ...	10,000	0	0			
Payment to contractors on account of cart-hire for grain transport ...	494	11	6			
				15,494	11	6
For construction of golahs—						
To Sham Churn Lall, Sudder golahdar ...				50	0	0
Office establishment ...				317	0	0
Office contingencies ...				327	5	1
Golah establishment ...				1,635	7	4
To Mr. E. B. Baker, deputation allowance for May 1874 ...				200	0	0
Total ...				18,024	7	11

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the fortnight ending Friday, the 12th June 1874.

Area of sub-division (square miles) ..	..	..	..	4,951
Population ..	..	..	..	1,714,795
Number of relief circles	8
Number of villages	4,179

Mds.

Amount of grain stored in maunds	1,72,631
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Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—

Managed through Public Works Department subordinates ..	..	26,202
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency ..	..	18,374
Total ..	..	44,576

Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief ..	..	3,626
Number of known cases of } Up to date of last return ..	..	6
starvation death .. } During the week under report ..	..	1
Number of persons employed on private relief works, as far as known ..	..	125
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, as far as known ..	..	1,092

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
By sale to laborers ..	Mds. 27,104	Mds. 17,375	Mds. 44,559	
Ditto to public ..	62,506	22,355	84,861	
In charitable relief ..	25,180	7,023	32,203	
Advanced to ryots ..	70,712	21,240	91,952	
Total ..	1,59,092	68,500	2,58,291	

PURNEAH,
The 17th June 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, 6th June 1874.

Name of road.	Progress in making the road.	Progress in working.	Number of laborers thereon.			Amount of Government money expended on the road.	Precedence of sale.	Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Inquiries made during the week.
			Class I. H.A.	Class II. B.	Total.							
No. 1, Purneah to Kookam.	The whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed.	3, working.	5944	173	6117	5,515	Es. A. P. 742 0 0	There is a large quantity of laborers on the road, and many of them are in the habit of working in the fields. All the clearing of jungle and high ground has been done, and now the road is open to the sea. The laborers are in good health, and the country is in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	Payments to laborers in the form of cash, and in the form of food, and in the form of clothing, and in the form of other articles. The laborers are in a very good state of health, and they are in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	As there is a large quantity of laborers on the road, and many of them are in the habit of working in the fields. All the clearing of jungle and high ground has been done, and now the road is open to the sea. The laborers are in good health, and the country is in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	Every effort has been made to improve the condition of the laborers, and to bring them to the work. The laborers are in a very good state of health, and they are in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	
No. 2, Kookam and Bhatnagar.	65 miles, including the whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed.	11, working.	39251	1781	40932	4,510	Es. A. P. 4,510 0 0	The laborers are in a very good state of health, and they are in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	No extensive work has been done, but the laborers are in a very good state of health, and they are in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	These laborers are in a very good state of health, and they are in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	These laborers are in a very good state of health, and they are in a very good state of cultivation. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health. The condition of the laborers is good, and they are in a very good state of health.	

Name of road.	Progress in making out estimate and submitting for sanction.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereon.		Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Involvement in the week.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					
No. 4. Kinnera to Ghaz to Bhuram.	Whole line laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.	7,408	.....	.....	405 5	Rs. A. P. 1,215 10 3	The numerical work on this road is very irregular. In the early part of the season the laborers were in the best of health, but owing to the heavy rain many left the work, and those who remained were very much distressed. The condition of the laborers is very poor. The grain payments have been in force for the last few weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	But when inevitable, the former kind of work is resorted to. The laborers are paid for by the officer in charge of the work, and the work is done in the morning. The work will be done as follows:— Men 5 Women 1 Children 1 Cattle 1	.....	.....	1,215 10 3
No. 5. Tumbally to Bhuram.	All marked out and leveled, estimate submitted for sanction.	6,857	.....	.....	405 7	1,141 13 9	The decrease in the number of laborers this week is owing to the heavy rain. The laborers are very much distressed. The grain payments have been in force for the last few weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	An almost all our works are now over on the road. The laborers are very much distressed. The grain payments have been in force for the last few weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	.....	.....	1,141 13 9
No. 6. Derrera to Ghaz to Bhuram.	All marked out and leveled, estimate submitted for sanction.	8,984	216	.....	316 35	512 1 0	The decrease in the number of laborers this week is owing to the heavy rain. The laborers are very much distressed. The grain payments have been in force for the last few weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	The decrease in the number of laborers this week is owing to the heavy rain. The laborers are very much distressed. The grain payments have been in force for the last few weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	.....	.....	545 1 0
No. 7. Raderma to Bhuram.	All marked out and leveled, estimate submitted for sanction.	11,819	2,028	.....	819 9	2,194 9 7	The number of laborers on this road is very large. The laborers are very much distressed. The grain payments have been in force for the last few weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	The number of laborers on this road is very large. The laborers are very much distressed. The grain payments have been in force for the last few weeks, and are very popular with the laborers.	.....	.....	2,194 9 7
No. 8. Malda to Bhuram.	Line laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.	.....	.....	.....

No. 3. English to Basse.	Line laid out, etc. for auction.	3 parties working.	5,177	44	.....	8,081	138 21	364 1 0	There is a considerable decrease in the quantity of work in this road. It is chiefly owing to the people having left for work in the fields, and also to the fact that the rain has been so much more than usual, that it is not now easy to do so much the same amount of work. The quantity of rice landed over the road is also very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	and numbers are reported to be very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	364 1 0
No. 12. Purneah to Bubbah.	Embanking and lining road.	1 party.	771	.....	.....	771	.....	.....	The numbers on this road have decreased somewhat, as many people have left for work in the fields, and also to the fact that the rain has been so much more than usual, that it is not now easy to do so much the same amount of work. The quantity of rice landed over the road is also very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	.....	.....
No. 15. Khasi to Basse.	Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This work is only repairing existing road, and is being carried on by contract.	.....	.....
No. 16. Khasi to Basse.	Repairs to existing road.	1 party	1,077	.....	.....	1,077	16 8	43 5 2	Owing to the heavy rain, there have been some interruptions to the work. For Monday and Wednesday. The quantity of rice landed over the road is also very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	.....	.....
No. 17. Khasi to Basse.	Repairs to existing road.	1 party	250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	The work is only repairing an old disused road, and is being carried on by contract.	.....	.....
No. 18. Khasi to Basse.	Repairs to existing road.	1 party	150	65	.....	250	10 72	25 2 0	This work is only repairing existing road. The labourers are paid in grain and money. The quantity of rice landed over the road is also very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	.....	.....
No. 19. Khasi to Basse.	Repairs to existing road.	1 party	5,177	.....	.....	5,177	247 8	250 5 0	The work is only repairing existing road. The labourers are paid in grain and money. The quantity of rice landed over the road is also very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	.....	.....
No. 20. Khasi to Basse.	Repairs to existing road.	1 party	2,512	303	.....	3,192	121 0	322 9 6	Heavy rain has fallen over this part of the road, and has caused some interruptions to the work. The quantity of rice landed over the road is also very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	.....	.....
No. 21. Khasi to Basse.	Repairs to existing road.	1 party	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The work is only repairing existing road. The labourers are paid in grain and money. The quantity of rice landed over the road is also very much less than in the last two weeks, and are very popular.	.....	.....

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

No. 456—S.R., dated Doomka, the 15th June 1874.

From—JOHN BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 14th instant.

I have received reports from Rajmehal, Deogurh, Jamtara, Hendwa, and Godda. Saltanabad not received.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been no actual failure of supply anywhere. The only part of this district in which serious scarcity is reported is in the Jamtara sub-division, where grain is being supplied to the public from the Government godahs.

Doomka.—No signs of distress in this sub-division, prices of grain are high, but the importation of 3,000 maunds daily expected to arrive will no doubt remedy this.

Mr. Smith, the sub-divisional officer, has just returned from a visit to the Hendwa talook, the only place from which any disquieting reports reached us: after careful enquiry he came to the conclusion that there was no ground for fear. The zemindars of this portion of the country have promised assistance, and have agreed to take grain from Government for advancing to their ryots. Work has been opened on a new part of the Jarmundi and Deogurh road, near Taljhari, where assistance had been asked for.

In Doomka itself relief works have been started, but very few people avail themselves of them, and will not consent to labor at less than 2 annas a day. The large bund at Kattikund under the District Engineer is going on well, but though the rates given are good, and notice had been issued that there was work for 500 men, only 250 could be got on piece-work. Cultivation is going on everywhere, though the rains are not all that could have been desired. There does not appear to be any scarcity of seed.

Rajmehal.—Mr. Stewart states there is very little change as regards supplies in the principal bazars since date of his last report. Sahelgunge is well stocked, and prices gone down to 12 seers for common rice. At Rajmehal no change is reported; in spite of sales to public of Government rice, price of common rice remains at 8½ seers per rupee.

Borio and Burhait remain as before. It is anticipated that when rivers rise and the country is flooded Government rice will have to be sold to the public. Mr. Stewart says that the sale of Government rice at Rajmehal does not interfere with private trade. The people don't like it, they prefer to pay a higher price for dealers' rice and only take Government rice from necessity; they complain that it is old, and chiefly "arrowa," or rice husked without boiling the paddy. No cases of misery or starvation reported. Cultivation going on; maize, millet, and khery being sown. There appears to be no deficiency of corn-seed, but in portions of Moogara there is a scarcity of rice-seed. No crops in the ground but sugar-cane and indigo,—rain has benefited the latter. The mango crop is a partial failure.

Deogurh.—Mr. Wilmot reports much rain over the sub-division, and, in consequence, sowing is actively going on. It has also had the effect of lowering the price at most of the hauts; the dearest is 10 seers at Gharsara, the cheapest 13 at Kurron and other places. As there is a fair promise for the bhadoi crop, rice-holders are selling at Deogurh town, where the price is 11 to 12 seers. Owing also to large recent importations, gram may now be bought in Deogurh and Rohini shops from 16 to 17 seers per rupee; this has lessened the demand for rice,—the people, however, say they will require rice when the rains fairly set in, as they cannot work so hard on gram. Mr. Wilmot states he does not believe extreme distress exists anywhere in the sub-division, from the unwillingness of the people to accept assistance, unless given to them in their own houses, and these people only of the lowest caste. A deputation of 325 men applied for advances of money to assist them in cultivation, and requiring loans of money and grain without interest, repayable after the cold weather harvest, or at a later date, according to their option. They based their application on what they said was being done elsewhere, in Jamtara and Manbhoom. He told them that their crops had not been so bad as at Jamtara, where rice was difficult to procure at 9 to 10 seers a rupee, whereas in Deogurh the selling price was 12. Moreover, he had no orders to give them advances. Work was offered to them, and enquiries made as to their condition, which showed that they were not in the distress they represented. In fact, it was only an attempt to get assistance without having to pay interest for it. They refused the work, and went away grumbling and complaining of neglect.

Godda.—Mr. Grant states that the general condition of the people and country is good, but though not worse than when he last wrote, things have not improved, and in consequence the pressure from scarcity and dearth of food is more keenly felt, and over a more extended area. No cases of death from starvation reported or known of.

There has been a heavy rainfall in the south of the district, but as it has only come within the last few days its effect on the relief works cannot be estimated with certainty. At present the number of people on the works has not decreased; in fact, the daily labour returns show a slight increase as compared with the preceding fortnight. The present daily average is 12,285, against 12,046 of the previous report; 10,061 have been doing task-work, and 2,227 daily labour.

Cultivation, however, is not neglected; the men work in the fields in the morning, and earn their food on the relief works in the afternoon; if they absent themselves entirely their

places are filled up by other members of the family. The next week's returns will probably show the full effect of the rain on the works. No actual failure of food-supplies. At Belbadda and Perozapore the prices range from 7½ to 8 seers at the other bazars from 8 to 10. No reliable information as to stocks of grain in private hands. Though the mustagirs and large cultivators of the southern portion of the sub-division are said to hold sufficient for their own and dependant's wants, there must be many thousand households who have to look to relief work or the chance of agricultural employ for their daily food. Relief work in active progress, and moodies appointed for sale of grain.

Jamtara.—Mr. Hand, the officer in charge of the sub-division, reports favorably of the changed condition of the people since relief operations have commenced, but unfavourably as regards food-supplies. The grain is scarce everywhere, and the price is only kept down by the opening of the Government golahs. Relief works are being opened and carried on in all parts. No cases of actual starvation are reported. There is no certain information as to the stock of grain in private hands: by some it is said to be large, by others small. About 3 inches of rain has fallen, and sowing is pretty general,—chiefly of Indian-corn and sugar-cane. There is a great scarcity of seed-grain, and the cattle are suffering for want of nourishment. Rice will be wanted shortly, both for present use and to store before the rains,—2,000 maunds are on the road to Kandahit from Cynthia.

The people, especially Sonthals, are very averse to the contract or task-work, therefore most of the labor is on the subsistence principle. The daily average of laborers of all kinds employed in this sub-division for the week ending the 12th June shows as follows:—

On subsistence	3,841
On contract or piece-work	2,694
Total	6,535

No reports from Sultanabad. Mr. Berrssen reports that works are going on favorably at Benagarhin, but Mr. Muston complains of the difficulty of selling rice.

Mr. Smith, the excise officer, reports a considerable increase in the collection in the quarterly alkarry return ending March. The Herausser and Pakour distilleries are the most marked; Rajmehal and Barbait also show increase, which the sub-divisional officer attributes to relief operations.

Rain has been general everywhere,—at Doomka we have thunder-storms and lightning daily, with moderate showers. Of the sub-divisions, Jamtara and Godda seem to have had the least fall. Small-pox has broken out at Doomka. Cholera is reported at Moheshpore; a native doctor has been despatched there. In Jamtara few cases of cholera have been reported. In Deogurh small-pox is abating, and cholera has disappeared. No fresh cases of dacoity or any grain-thefts of importance have occurred. The number of beggars, lepers, cripples, &c., in Doomka, has considerably diminished.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

List of works annexed, with daily average. Grain-payments being made everywhere, with the exception of Doomka, where the grain has not yet come to hand, and the works are of no importance. Mr. Hand has started a good many bunds and tanks; several of them of some magnitude.

Mr. Wilmot has been obliged to increase the rate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per 1,000 cubic feet; and states the number of laborers is decreasing. Mr. Grant is paying Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet.

C.—TRANSPORT.

Our difficulties are now commencing, owing to the agriculturists refusing to lend their carts, having begun the cultivation.

Complete arrangements were made to transport 5,000 maunds from Cynthia to Doomka and Kundahit; the carts arrived at the station before the rice, and, without waiting a single day, returned to Kundahit, refusing to take compensation.

Ferries are being established and temporary sheds erected for the protection of rice during transport at the principal rivers, particularly on the More and Ajaya. The Magistrate of Beerhoem has also kindly lent tents for storage purposes on the Soory and Doomka road.

D.

A large golah is nearly completed at Doomka, and Mr. Hand reports that Jamtara golahs are ready to receive fresh supplies. The Kundahit and Nala golahs are quite complete. The golahs in the other sub-divisions are complete and stocked.

E.

Rs. 200 has been advanced to one Sagor Goran, for constructing a bund at Rajbandh, during the fortnight under review.

F.

The charitable relief committees are just starting work, and will shortly be in full swing. From the report received from Jamtara, it appears that the place stands in urgent need of it. Mr. Grant is also actively carrying out Government orders, and has two agents continually moving about, searching out distress and relieving it when found.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The information is given in a separate sheet.

Explanation is required from Mr. Grant as to whether the half-days tell on the baziri and the piece-work, and as to where the supplementary numbers come from, and what they were doing before the rain. I have to thank Mr. Rowland for the preparation of this report; I have been ill and unable to work for three days.

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

			Mds.	Srs.	Qrs.
(a) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	..	..	20,745	39	10½
(b) By sale to the public..	..	..	2,596	38	13½
(c) In charitable relief	..	..	106	3½	10½
(d) Advanced to ryots through zemindar	..	..	1,841	0	0
			25,290	2½	3
Up to date of last report	..	..	15,921	17	6*
During fortnight	..	..	9,368	24½	13
Total	..	..	25,290	2½	3

* Maunds 12,978-12-19½, as shown in the last fortnightly, was wrong.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Southal Pergamals for the fortnight ending 11th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allocated of Government grain.	Total quantity of stores, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.	
Required	12th June		41,119 0 0	6,469 24 9				6,483 24 9	20,000	4,500	Return from K. and other circles not received.
Goda	"	1,35,000	89,846 10 0	1,859 23 4	51 1 54		4,693 7 1	6,683 30 74	...	12,000	
Jamtara	"		13,800 0 0	9,659 30 84	68 84 12	1,841 0 0	...	3,507 384 154	...	...

Price-current for the week ending 13th June 1874.

	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
Doomka	11 1/2	10 1/2	13	13	12 1/2
Abjulpore	14	12 1/2	..	..	14
Nonibat	12	10	..	14	12
Pakour	14 1/2	11	..	..	16 1/2
Jamtara .. ..	..	11	..	16	12
Deoghur	12	12	..	13	16
Sahebgunge	14	12	18	16	17
Rajmehal	14	9	..	..	16
Burhait .. ..	..	10	16	16	..
Godda .. ..	..	10	..	12 1/2	12 1/2

List showing the Relief Works under Civil Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.

No.	Works.		Daily average.
RAJMEHAL.			
1	Sahebgunge to Burhait road	..	1,649.4
2	Madanshaye tank	..	52.2
3	Panehgarh bund	..	81.
4	Bolio or Jhamuni bund	..	21.3
5	Simaljore bund	..	343.4
6	Hudduf road	..	480.2
7	Tinpahar "	..	259.5
8	Doodkhole bund	..	659.7
9	Shahabad "	..	99.8
10	Khyrasole "	..	222.3
11	Fottehpore "	..	414.4
12	Karunpore "	..	338.2
13	Soleband "	..	69.7
14	Bameondi "	..	57.6
15	Doodkhole road	..	43.2
16	Marapore bund	..	58.3
17	Burhait tank	..	64.9
Total			4,925.1

DEOGHUR.

1	Potherole to Mudhopore road	..	..	126
2	Station road repairs	..	..	8
3	Robinee to Jesidi road	..	..	141
4	Repairing and constructing 32 bunds at Robinee estate	..	..	1,123
5	Ditto ditto 8 " at Sarwan estate	..	..	313
6	Ditto ditto 3 " at Narnimpore estate	..	..	73
Total				1,804

Palia circle—

DOOMKA.

1	Gaichand tank	..	..	145
2	Jamtara	..	..	158
3	Muebigaria	..	..	555
4	Dukinbahal	..	..	52
5	Bhorchandi	..	..	104
6	Kuruka	..	..	88
7	Ladua	..	..	115
8	Chakri	..	..	122
9	Majhia	..	..	83
10	Panjoonia	..	..	38
12	Kalbori	..	..	104
13	Sendal	..	..	46
14	Setulpore	..	..	43
15	Jealjoori	..	..	55
16	Skar	..	..	Not given.
17	Wangai (incomplete)	..	..	103
18	Upper Candli	..	..	70
19	Mingatande	..	..	14
Total				1,895

Bunds and tanks.